

PASU money flows off campus

by Daniel C. Carson and
Mike Hutcheson
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San Francisco State University

Student money given to the Pan Afrikan Student Union has been funneled to an off-campus political group for at least one-and-a-half years, Phoenix has learned.

Involved in the cash flow are conflicts of interest, possible violations of some state laws, and student government funding of special interest groups.

A string of financial transactions ties two Black Studies lecturers to the Pan Afrikan People's Organization (PAPO) at 1553 Fulton Street in San Francisco's Fillmore District. They are William Henry Bradley and Raye Richardson.

Bradley has not denied the link.

The black nationalist group, PAPO, which opposes racial integration, insists that it is "manned, financed and led by Black people" only. But accounting records show that PASU has paid out thousands of dollars in book loans, speaker's fees and printing business to PAPO members, using Associated Student funds.

This financial support comes, ultimately, from the \$10 activity fee paid by all SF State students.

It is not unusual for student political groups to "do business" with their off-campus counterparts. The Spartacus Youth League, the Young Socialist Alliance and others have been doing it for a long time.

What distinguishes the PAPO pipeline is the amount of money involved. PASU's final appropriation for 1975-76 exceeded \$7,500 - \$5,000 more than anyone else. This year the political group is requesting \$19,000. By comparison, La Raza, the second-highest funded group, gets \$2,500.

In addition, PASU receives rent-free office space in the Student Union.

■ William Henry Bradley teaches classes full-time at SF State on Black philosophy and history. He became PASU's official faculty adviser in September, 1974.

Oba Simba T'Shaka is the founder and president of PAPO. He was paid \$800 in November, 1974, to talk about a conference he attended in Tanzania, Africa.

When student activities director Sandra Duffield approved T'Shaka honorarium she was not aware of one fact.

Bradley, the PASU adviser and T'Shaka, PASU's paid speaker, are the same person. The AS has no policy whatsoever regarding conflict-of-interest.

The AS Board of Directors was told, "Brother Shaka is the Chairman of the 6th Pan Afrikan Congress." No mention was made of his SF State teaching position in a written description of Bradley furnished by PASU.

When Duffield, a member of the AS governing body, was asked to identify the name Oba Simba T'Shaka she said: "I think he's the leader of an African country who was invited to speak here."

Pressed further she admitted, "I don't know."

Informed he was faculty adviser to PASU, Duffield said honorariums were permitted for part time lecturers.

However, personnel records show Bradley has been a full time lecturer since 1973.

Contacted yesterday, Bradley said, "It's no secret that Oba Simba T'Shaka is faculty adviser to PASU. All my students know it."

Bradley refused to comment further on the speaking engagement, and referred questions about it to PASU. Ernest Walker, Jr., president of PASU, could not be reached for comment.

Other transactions are involved:

■ Bradley and Raye Richardson, Black Studies lecturers, have not ordered books at the campus bookstore for at least three semesters, according to files there. Nor have they placed book requests at nearby Second Front Bookstore, the manager confirmed.

Students searching for required texts must look off-campus, and will often end up at Marcus Books, 540 McAllister St., or New Day Bookstore, 631 Divisadero St.

New Day and Marcus sold more than \$700 worth of books last year to students who received PASU book loans. There is no public record of how many were bought by those who did not get book loans.

Both bookshops are owned by PAPO members. Marcus Books, a short walk from City Hall, is managed by Julian Richardson, Raye's husband.

Repeated attempts to contact Raye Richardson were unsuccessful. Julian Richardson said SF State students did "very little" business at Marcus, and confirmed that he was a member of PAPO though no longer active.

Joe Goncalves, owner of New Day, said, "Yes, we are affiliated" with PAPO.

■ Phoenix compiled a list of students who received book loan purchase orders payable to Marcus or New Day bookstores. It reads like a PASU election slate.

Vonzetta Crain and Carl Reece unsuccessful candidates for AS offices, PASU Treasurer Brenda Clay and former PASU President Willie Goodspeed all brought purchase orders to PAPO-affiliated bookstores. Goodspeed is now PASU vice-president.

Ernest Walker, Jr., also used a book loan purchase order at New Day. Moreover, he listed his address at 1553 Fulton - PAPO headquarters.

Other PAPO members have been paid to speak at SF State, but not necessarily as much as Bradley.

Ajili Hodari, Simba Imara, Albert Walker, Jr., and Lige Daily, Jr., were all paid \$100 to \$150 to speak with student money through PASU, some

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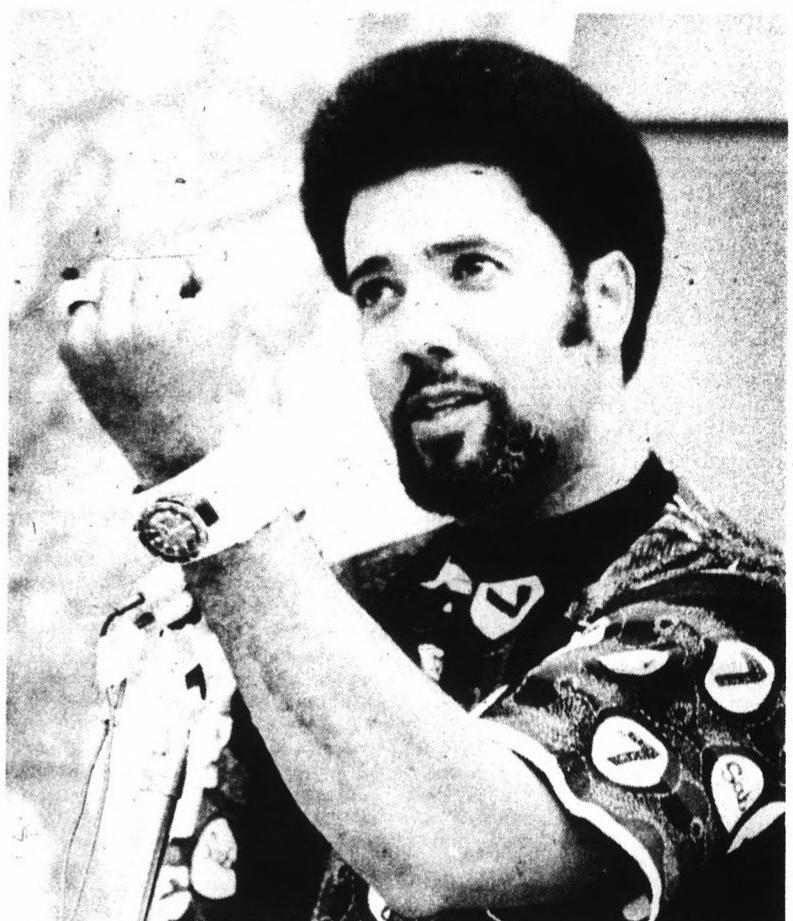


Photo-Martin Jeong

PHOENIX

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Ten pages

Students still get to school despite Muni

by Jack Svirsky

It has been three weeks and the Muni is still not running, but SF State students are still hanging in there and getting to school.

When the Muni drivers went out in sympathy with the city craft workers, they hoped to paralyze San Francisco, but they are not succeeding. SF State students are still undaunted. Strike or no strike, they're getting to school. It's inconvenient, but they're doing it.

As Tom Franks, a graduate student in history, says, "It (the strike) hasn't brought life to a standstill."

Franks walks to campus from the BART station in Daly City instead of taking the Muni. He added that he "doesn't like to walk" and that he'd rather that Muni resumed operating again, but that he can hold on and endure the strike as long as necessary.

Another student, Tom Dean, a psychology major, who was spotted hitchhiking at 19th and Font avenues, now resorts to hitchhiking, BART and carpools. He says that he is not driving to school much during the strike because the freeways are jammed with more cars during the commute hours.

Dean adds, "It doesn't bother me that much as long as it is not raining."

The strike hasn't affected Bruce Anderson, a political science major, in getting to school. Even before the strike he walked to campus from the Daly City BART station. He did say, though, that he has noticed a decline in patronage of AC transit. Anderson feels that the strike is not having much effect because there are many alternative ways to get around.

Another inconvenience caused by the shut-down of Muni is that many students hate to impose on friends for a ride and feel awkward about it.

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High grading to be curbed

by Marshall Krantz

Administration and faculty members have recently taken steps to curb what they feel are excessively high grades given to students at SF State.

The Art Department's Art Council last month issued grade definitions to serve as an extension of those listed in the school catalogue, and the Office of Undergraduate Studies recently created a slide presentation to bring the problem of grades and grading to the attention of faculty and students.

It also maintains a file, for faculty and student use, of reports and news clips on grading.

In a memorandum accompanying the new grade definitions, the Art Council said that some graduate schools are dropping by one point the GPA of SF State art students who apply for admission, and that the administration has given "serious consideration" to instituting a grading curve policy. A B-plus/A-minus is the average grade received by undergraduate students in the Art Department, according to the council.

However, Urban Whitaker, dean of undergraduate studies, said the administration has put no pressure upon departments to change grading policies.

"Little, if anything, can or should be done about grade inflation by administrative order," he said. "The most important and appropriate thing which can be done by administrators is to encourage and facilitate discussion by faculty members and students."

While Scholastic Aptitude Test scores have declined over the past 12 years, grades have been rising. A recent study of 197 universities revealed that undergraduate grades have gone up a half point from 1960 to 1973.

According to Institutional Research, the average GPA at SF State jumped from 2.67 in Fall 1966 to 3.22 in Fall 1968. The average GPA has fluctuated slightly around 3.0 since

that time.

SF State's average GPA 2.91 ranks in the middle of average GPA scores for other schools in the California State University and College system and is about the same as the University of California at Berkeley's average GPA.

The Art Department's revised grade definitions are aimed more directly at the student who is not an art major or does not have an emphasis. An "A" indicates an instructor recommendation that the student should consider the area of the course "as his area of emphasis in the Art Department."

But, Ralph Putzker, chairperson of the Art Department, said the new grading policy is "mostly a statement" by the department in an attempt to make instructors aware of grade inflation, and cannot force them to

revise their grading policies.

"I hope we will slow and turn grade inflation," Putzker said. "If we could only get people to think about it. It becomes meaningless to relate everything in superlatives."

Putzker said that giving a student a higher grade than he or she deserves can be harmful and misleading. He said that numerous times students have gone through the Art Department with an A-minus average only to be turned down by the department acceptance to graduate school.

Whitaker also felt grade inflation can be harmful to students.

"It is not fair to tell students that they are better than they really are," he said.

Whitaker said instructors have recently told him that students have

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PHOENIX

centerfold

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"CREATIVE GROWTH"
SELF-ESTEEM FOR
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Changes in the wake of SF State's strikes

by Doug Kott

It's been seven years since a student strike shut down SF State.

The issues behind the strike were not well publicized then, and they are not well known now. But the campus has changed because of them, and so have the people who were here during the strike.

The strike itself started on Nov. 6, 1968, when the Black Students Union called for all students to boycott their classes as a protest against racism.

The issue had been simmering for a long time. The BSU felt that they were being threatened by racist policies on campus. The Associated Students, for one thing, had just cut the funding to some of their special community education programs. At the same time, a new plan by the Administration resulted in a cut in the number of minorities who were admitted as freshmen.

The issue exploded with the firing of George Murray, the Minister of

Education for the Black Panthers. He was also a part-time instructor at SF State. In the Fall of 1968, he made some speeches calling for black students here to bring guns to campus, to protect themselves.

When he was fired, the BSU called for students to walk out in protest. They also, along with the Third World Liberation Front, presented a list of non-negotiable demands, which asked for an independent Black Studies and Ethnic Studies program to be set up here.

The first week of the strike was quiet, with no police and only a few incidents of violence.

On Nov. 13, though, the police Tactical Squad marched onto campus, and a riot broke out. The students, who had been apathetic before, became polarized. Attendance fell to around 40 percent.

Throughout November, December and January, there were between 200

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is still the leader of PAPO.

Formed along revolutionary ideology, the group sought economic and educational independence from whites.

Bradley is the name he uses when signing government documents.

He became chairperson of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) San Francisco chapter within three years of graduation from SF State in 1961. He later took the name of William Chaka, in honor of a 19th century Zulu warrior.

The warrior's namesake was among leaders at mass sit-in demonstrations against Bank of America, Sheraton-Palace Hotel and Van Ness "auto row" hiring practices. The hotel protests resulted in the arrest of 170 persons - the largest mass arrest in the history of the City.

Bradley himself was sentenced to two 45-day jail terms for the bank and hotel incidents. His name became front page copy.

By the late sixties, Bradley shifted from civil rights to separatism. During July, 1966, he founded the Afro-American Institute, later to become the black nationalist leader of Pan Afrikan People's Organization.

More than nine years later, Bradley

was back in the headlines again in 1969, this time as an eighth grade teacher in Sausalito's Martin Luther King School.

During the late summer of 1969, white parents and students charged him with teaching "black racism." One mother charged that her daughter was beaten because she refused to attend his class.

The complaints prompted investigations by the Marin County Grand Jury and the local school board. The board refused to grant Bradley a temporary permit pending a decision by the state on an application for a permanent teaching credential.

The grand jury issued a report, without indictments, that rocked the Marin City community.

"What began as a beautiful dream of a fully integrated educational institution where children, regardless of social background, might mingle, work, learn and play together, has turned into a nightmare," the grand jurors concluded.

The grand jury's written report said:

"Bill Bradley, while teaching classes in Social Studies and Language Arts made racist statements to the students in the class to the effect that white honky education was no good and that the students must learn to love black and hate white."

"He said that the black students were all Kings and Queens in their own right but that those rights had been taken away by white people."

The document also claimed that Bradley was violating the state

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Solar power for SJ State



A look into the future: Portola Valley home equipped for Solar heating.

by Walther Ch. Wuttke

A new project at San Jose State will have students "basking in the sun" all year round.

Three of the University's dorms will be equipped with a solar heating system to heat hot water this fall. The system was designed and will be installed by students, faculty and administrators.

The \$125,000 project, funded by the California State University and Colleges Chancellor's Office, will match the size of the largest operating solar heating system in the country located in Atlanta, Ga.

"Project Helios," as it is called, will be realized by students in a solar workshop class conducted by environmental studies professor Donald W. Aitken. The students will either work on the design of the system or on an educational project using information gathered during the design and installation of the solar heater.

David Rozell, technical coordinator for solar energy application at San Jose State, said the new heating system will provide from 70 to 80 percent of the hot water used in the dorms. He estimated that the system will redeem itself in about eight years with savings on natural gas alone.

Rozell said it is economically more interesting to start with solar hot water heating because hot water is needed all year round whereas the dorms are heated only five months per year.

He expects, however, that in the future the dorms will be heated with solar energy.

The system which is designed to last for at least 20 years works very simply. On each dorm rooftop solar panels will be installed in a 45 degree angle to the surface of the roof.

Each solar panel contains a black coated solar collector through which water is pumped and is heated to about 140 degrees on a sunny day. On a cloudy day when the solar panels won't heat too well the hot water in the dorms comes from a 9,000 gallon storage tank where hot water is stored.

The system is designed to heat enough water for about two days. On stormy days or when the water temperature drops below a comfortable level the conventional heating system, which will be used as a back up unit, will automatically take over the hot water heating.

"Project Helios" is not the only solar energy activity at San Jose State. Since Monday students have been manning a switchboard to answer questions about solar energy. Aitken received a \$5,000 grant for it from the California Energy and Resource Conservation and Development

Commission.

Rozell said the idea behind the switchboard is to explain questions regarding solar energy, but it is not thought to be a consulting service. The toll free number will be available to Northern California residents until the end of July, when the try-out period ends.

The South Bay is one of the centers for solar energy in the state. Many of the 40-odd solar heated homes in Northern California are in Santa Clara County. One of these homes belongs to Phil and Bobby Barry in Portola Valley.

When the Barry family decided they needed a bigger house last year they also decided to build an energy conscious home.

"We believe that there are energy alternatives," said Barry who works as an insurance executive in San Mateo.

After about five months of researching the possibilities of solar energy application, the Barrys decided on an \$8,000 system.

The Barrys, who have been living in the solar heated, 2,000 square foot home for three months, said their March PG&E bill was about \$30.

Barry said he would like to see big industry interested in solar energy which so far is the domain of many small companies.

He shows his home to people who are interested in this new form of energy to demonstrate that there is "nothing magic" to solar energy. His system works trouble free, according to him, and even if anything would go wrong it could be fixed easily with conventional methods.

Barry complains about the government because, according to him, it does not give enough support for the use of alternative energy. He has written to the Department of Housing and Urban Development twice concerning governmental interest in such



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Symposium '76

Gay students hold conference

by Pat Konley

Two days before making his statements about Gay policemen to the Harry S. Truman Democratic Club, Police Chief Charles R. Gain received "almost a standing ovation" at the First Annual Conference of the Gay Academic Unions of California held at SF State April 15-17.

"Gain was not a scheduled speaker, but when I saw him enter the room and called him to come up to the front, the room burst into applause," said John P. DeCecco, a psychology professor and faculty advisor to the

High grading to be curbed by instructors

Continued from Page 1

become more concerned about a well defined grading system as the fierce competition for professional jobs continues.

"Students want grades because the society, in many ways, requires that they have them," he said, indicating the good grades are a factor in getting a good job.

Methods for determining grades and instructor attitude toward grading are the two main kinds of problems, according to the undergraduate studies' slide presentation.

Whitaker said he felt instructor attitude on grading is the more difficult problem of the two because it is easier to agree on the implementation of grades, once one philosophy has been adopted, than to get instructors to agree on a common attitude.

The company has been in existence since June, 1975 and is an "old hand" in the solar energy business, according to Barry Scott, treasurer of ALTERN. The highest demand, according to Scott, is in solar assisted swimming pool heaters that reduce the cost of heating a pool to almost nothing.

Scott pointed out that only \$160 million out of the \$3.6 billion budget of the Energy, Research and Development Administration go to solar energy projects.

Instructors differ in their attitudes toward grading in that some grade for effort, some grade for progress, and others grade for positive reinforcement, in addition to grading for achievement, according to Whitaker.

He also said that some instructors give all A's and B's because they don't believe in grading.

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Gay Academic Union on campus.

Since Gain has been chief, DeCecco thinks the gay community has had better, more open communications with police because Gain acknowledges the gay cause.

"In Los Angeles, the chief of police made a big public thing out of arresting those involved in an alleged slave auction, while Chief Gain has actually called for gay officers to come out and has given permission for us to interview police for our ongoing research exploring various ways some public agencies violate the civil liberties of gays," said DeCecco.

Each day of "Symposium '76" was devoted to a different theme of importance to gay life. On Thursday, the historical and anthropological aspects of gay life were discussed by Kinseyan researcher Alan Bell and San Francisco attorney Carol Ruth Silver in various symposia including "Gay History," "Literature and the Gay Experience" and "Growing Older."

On Friday, the topic discussed was whether gays could institute political change by working through organized institutions or use mass tactics such as a caucus.

Assemblyman Willie Brown spoke on the problems he had in getting the sex decriminalization bill passed and U.S. Senate hopeful Tom Hayden said he identified with the gay cause because he, too, had spent so much of his life outside the system.

The final day covered the on-going psychotherapeutic research

exploring whether or not all gays need intimate long-lasting relationships.

"We also discussed the problems caused by sexual stereotyping between gays," said DeCecco. "Because society calls for men to be dominant, problems arise in male relationships when they have to decide who will be the power figure, the first to make important decisions," he said.

"Women, on the other hand, have usually been thought of as sex objects by society," said DeCecco. "In lesbian relationships, this causes problems when it is time to decide which of the two is to be the dependent one because both have been indoctrinated to do so."

Other speakers at the convention included Elaine Noble, a Massachusetts state legislator and an open lesbian, Gay Activist Jim Foster, Human Right commissioner Jo Daly, District Attorney John Freitas, and Sheriff Richard Hongisto, who spoke on special problems gays encounter in medicine, as single parents, and with established religions.

"Over 600 people attended," said DeCecco, "with about 125 of them coming from as far away as Lincoln, Nebraska, New York and Los Angeles."

"Women made up one-half of the participants and one-third of the audience," said DeCecco. "We also had a good representation by Third World Gays who previously found it hard to choose to identify with gays over their ethnic identity," added DeCecco.

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Parkmerced cited

Possible fire trap

by Wendy Gilbert

The garden apartments in Parkmerced, the largest residential community in the Bay Area, have been designated fire hazards by the Bureau of Building Inspection.

In response to a citation issued by the Bureau, an alternate solution to installing fire escapes in the apartments will be presented to the Board of Permit Appeals before June.

According to City Attorney Thomas O'Connor, the 1,687 two-story apartments are in violation of the San Francisco housing code, which states that every floor must have two exits.

Richard J. Kilmartin, attorney for the Parkmerced Corporation owners, and Claude Scovill, the general manager, both claim that the code is not applicable to the Parkmerced units, and that outside fire escapes could result in injuries and burglaries.

"Chain ladders are great for an adult, or somebody that's 10 or over," said Scovill, "but how do you keep the four-year old child away from it? The roll-up chain ladders do not always go down all the way; we've had people drop off of them in the event of a fire."

Al Goldberg, head of the Bureau of

Building Inspection, disagrees that fire escapes invite burglars and lead to injuries.

"If we listen to those kind of arguments, there would never be fire escapes; everyone says that to avoid putting them in," he said. "I also don't believe it is the cause of burglaries."

"The fire escapes would only be used for emergencies. The alleged injuries are preferable to death."

Goldberg said he has alerted the State Franchise Tax Board, which will disallow a tax deduction on the property until Parkmerced complies with the code.

In the history of Parkmerced there has been only one fire death, which occurred in a tower apartment.

Scovill is in favor of installing a smoke detector in the upstairs hallway of every garden apartment. When the smoke rises an alarm will sound outside of the bedrooms, alerting tenants and the department. These \$30 detectors would cost almost a half million dollars. It would cost a minimum of \$300 per unit to install fire escapes, and the expenditures for any installation will result in increased rentals.

The Parkmerced Residents Organization has stated that it is 100 percent opposed to the installation of fire escapes.

Rhoda Wilkinson, an SF State student and resident of Parkmerced, said, "It would ruin the beauty of the outside. There is an overhang above the porch, and I suppose if there was a fire I could climb out the window and shimmy down the post."

The garden apartments complied with the housing code in 1942-1946 when they were built. The present retroactive code, which was enacted in 1961, raises the level of safety of buildings constructed before that time, without enforcing the present standards.

During a routine reassessment earlier this year, the Bureau of Building Inspection selected 132 units to comply with the code.

Parkmerced is the only apartment complex being cited by the city, according to Scovill.

"What we've got is a restrictive code change being placed on the apartments," said Scovill. "It's changing the law, based on new technology and new historical fact data, to apply it to new construction. It's very restrictive to go back on something that was already in existence and have to make the changes."

"We're not disputing the safety of the occupants at all. We're saying that the garden apartments in Parkmerced are no different than any attached single family residence. There is currently new construction going on in San Francisco of apartment buildings of the same type (without two upper level exits.) The ramifications are fantastic in a city of this size because if you apply it to one, you should have to apply it to all."

AS budget vote gets postponed until next week

An attempt to establish guidelines for determining procedures and criteria to be used in deciding how the Associated Students budget should be divided up ran into heated argument, and was finally passed over in favor of other issues.

A resolution requiring the Legislature's budget committee to advertise its meetings 48 hours in advance and allow them to be open to all interested parties passed. Another resolution calling for the reinstatement of all organizational budgets at last year's levels or higher was killed after much debate.

The Legislature held off voting on the Instructionally Related budget and concurred with AS President LeMond Goodloe's opinion earlier this week when he vetoed the IR budget because he wanted to wait until the entire budget was completed before voting on any one part of it. No voting was held on any part of the budget.

Recommendations were heard from various programs and organizations who wanted to increase their budgets for this year. Objections and motions were voiced to have hearings on some organizations whose budgets had been cut.

Voting on the final budget was postponed until next Wednesday.

Controversial PASU advisor

Continued from Page 1

Education Code by teaching without a credential and without supervision.

The issue fizzled out in September, 1969, when Bradley was granted a temporary credential for Alameda County schools. Controversy over Bradley's teachings was left unresolved.

Since those days, PAPO has grown and broadened its activities. It currently runs a day care center and an all-black elementary school, sponsors cultural festivals, publishes *Afrikan Awakener* and Bradley's writings.

The group has also helped Obi Simba T'Shaka become an

international politician. Bradley traveled to Dar Es Salaam as Chairman of the North American Political Committee of the 6th Pan African Congress in the summer of 1974.

He fought vigorously against "integrationists" who advocated joining in armed revolution with militant whites.

Wrote Bradley, "One has to wonder how much white financing has affected their recent change from nationalism to integration."

It was only one year ago that T'Shaka told a *Chronicle* reporter that his goal for PAPO is "building love for black people, not hate."

—DCC, MH

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Jane Fonda stumps for husband Tom

by Karl Schweitzer

When your spouse is running for the U.S. Senate, family campaigning is either required, unexpected, or unwanted.

Jane Fonda fills her daily schedule by promoting her husband, Tom Hayden, and recently made a campaign stop at SF State.

Fonda has been politically active for the last six years. In some circles, her reputation is that of a concerned voice speaking for the people. She has also been labeled a "rabble-rouser" and "loudmouth."

Her involvement in politics, and especially the Vietnam war, has been the basis for opinion formulation. Some applaud her work for the Hayden campaign, while others think she might be a detriment to gaining votes.

According to Fonda, 60 per cent of the registered Democrats are as yet undecided between Hayden and incumbent John Tunney, while the June 8 primary quickly approaches.

For the last 11 months, Hayden has requested to debate Tunney. So far, he has refused. Fonda believes that Tunney cannot make the issues public as his campaign is carefully fabricated. Her efforts to make Hayden's positions known have been a time-consuming task.

"I'm not going into a factory. I'm not going into right-wing Republican territory. I don't know what it would be like there. But, on campuses, in the

black community, in the chicano community, the areas where I've been going, the reactions are very enthusiastic. There's a lot of support."

She explained that for many minorities, being robbed of a historical past removed the foundation for building. During the first week in April, Fonda spent most of her time in the black communities of Los Angeles. She met with Rev. Jesse Jackson, a leader in the black movement, senior citizen groups, and spoke in churches.

Fonda, who describes herself as a fund raiser and organizer, has been concentrating her endeavors on campuses, women's groups, the black and chicano communities, Democratic clubs, and the gay community.

The Hayden campaign has received an endorsement from the Gay Caucus of the California Democratic Council (CDC). Fonda recently spoke at the Alice B. Toklas Democratic Club, and attended a fund raiser at the Barbary Coast, a gay bar in San Diego.

She described the responses as being "wonderful, because gay people must have allies in the government who will speak to their issues and their needs. And it's not fashionable. It requires politicians who believe that a healthy and strong gay movement is important for people whether they are gay or straight."

According to Fonda, a shift in consciousness and a change regarding "national threats" has emerged. For her it was easy to oppose the Vietnam war. She said those who came back and took a position against it deserve thanks and credit.

Working to support her husband was a collective idea. She finds her situation, though, to be different from most wives of political candidates.

"I think it must be very difficult for most politicians' wives," said Fonda. "There's a fundamental difference here, and that is that Tom is not a politician. He is not the normal male that runs for office and sort of delegates the wife to the wifely role of the woman behind the man, and she takes care of the house and kids. Tom and I decided collectively that it was something that should happen. It meant a great deal of personal sacrifice."

A proposal was made to the AS by James Kirtland, Student Union director, for a commuter bus between the Daly City BART station and the SF State campus according to Samantha Graff, assistant director of programs and services. She added that there was no answer so far from the AS.

Graff also said that someone put up posters on the columns inside the Student Union telling people who wanted rides to different areas to stand near certain columns. Word was put out to the staff to leave these posters up, but they disappeared. The results of these posters are unknown by Graff.

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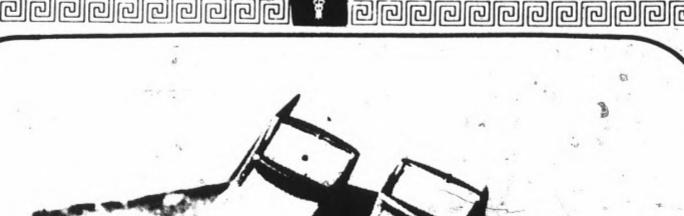
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Jane Fonda speaks for Senatorial candidate Tom Hayden. Photo-Russ Lee

Doobie Brothers, Sarah Vaughn, and two shows at the Marin Civic Center by Boz Scaggs.

On April 25 in Los Angeles at the Roger Young Center, an evening hosted by Quincy Jones will include performers Bobby Womack, Rita Coolidge, George Carlin, Redd Foxx, and Lily Tomlin.

"And," said Fonda, "everybody from the sheriff of San Francisco to Ron Dellums to members of the State Legislature to Jack Nicholson and Sidney Poitier and on and on. People are going to be coming and dancing with the people who are coming."

Fonda's acting career has not been shelved. She is doing a movie this summer and is producing some films. This requires time even now for script meetings to discuss rewrites for the film she is currently producing.

"I can't really give an accurate assessment, but I would say that at least one-third of the time is spent up here, and maybe more."

"Most people live in the south, unfortunately, so a majority of time has to be spent there. I'm not sure that this is true, but my sense is that the northern part of California is much more politically sophisticated, much more stable politically."

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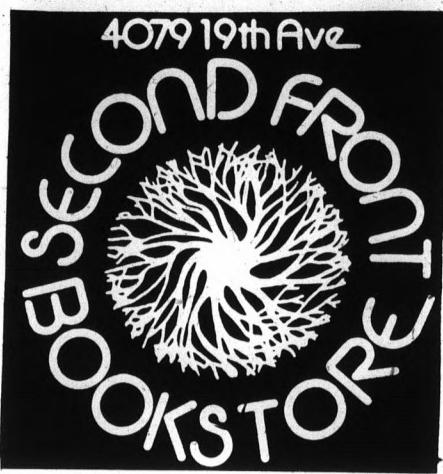
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Aftermath of SF State's 1968-69 student strike

Continued from Page 1

to 600 police on campus at all times. By the end of January, there had been 731 arrests here, of which 80 had to be hospitalized. Ten bombs had been planted, and two went off. There was a total of \$16,000 damage to property. SF State had become famous, and so had S.I. Hayakawa, the new, "get-tough" President.

Later, a full-fledged Ethnic Studies Department was installed on campus. Black Studies is considered one part of the division.

The Educational Opportunities Program increased the number of minority students, slightly.

Gary Hawkins, a speech instructor who participated in the strike, isn't sure if it was all worth it.

"There were so many things that people wanted to achieve," he said. "There was so much they wanted to get done. I don't know if it worked."

Hawkins was a minor hero in the strike. He was the president of a teacher's group that went out on strike, in sympathy with the students, and to protest the way Murray had been fired.

On the first day of violence, when the police and students were fighting, his group forced its way between the two factions, letting the police withdraw in peace.

"Many of the faculty members who went out, struck because of the ethnic issues. A lot of the faculty were very committed to ethnic problems here," Hawkins said.

The faculty also went out, he said, because of the Administration's way of handling the situation.

"You had an enormous amount of frustration here then. You walked into class, and there was this fucking helicopter going around and around overhead. There were shots going off in the quadrangle. And there were loud

speakers set up at the corners of the Library, with Hayakawa saying 'There are no innocent bystanders.'

In the end, he said, the strike wasn't too successful for the teachers. Murray was not rehired; and, although the procedures for appealing a dismissal were established, they were taken away a little later by the California State University and Colleges Trustees.

Since then, Hawkins said, the college has changed, for the worse.

"I don't think the institution would strike again. The teachers might strike for money, but not for the quality of education."

Hayakawa, he said, "did as much to ruin this institution as any single source. Some of us helped him. And the times have changed, too...."

Seven years ago, Mason Wong, a 35-year-old insurance salesman, was also involved in the strike.

On Jan. 23, he was arrested in a

mass sweep of the quadrangle and charged with disturbing the peace, resisting arrest and refusing to disperse when ordered. He was also suspended from attending class for six months. He fought the suspension in Federal Court, and won -- after he graduated.

Wong thinks that the strike worked.

"When I was involved, the whole issue of ethnic studies was to turn around the whole system. It was supposed to become a part of every department, to turn around the idea that white people were the only ones to build America, or write poetry, or have a civilization. And it did."

Black students and third-world

students now had established programs to work in, he said. The real question now was whether the students enrolled in them understood their purpose.

"The programs may be too well-established," he said. "Some of the teachers are more socially conscious than the students."

As for the people who actually participated in the strike, Wong said they were never the same again.

"When I run into someone I knew then, we look at each other, right away, and kind of smile, and say 'Jesus, we got through it...'"

Nathan Hare, the instructor who

had been slated to be the chairperson of the Black Studies Department, had his contract terminated in the June following the strike.

Helen Bedesem, the Financial Aids coordinator then, and one of the people who the BSU demanded replaced, is now a music instructor.

The Tac Squad had its name changed to the Crime Specific Task Force. Although it still has a small riot unit, it is no longer just an anti-riot force.

S.I. Hayakawa retired in 1973, and he is now running for the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate. The experts think he'll get it.

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Time Magazine November 27, 1972 page 81

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PASU money flows to off-campus political group

Continued from Page 1

more than once in the past year.

Hodari, whose legal name is Wilton Martin, is the managing editor of the Bradley-run PAPO publication *Afrikan Awakener*. PASU paid him \$100 for a talk on "Organizing Newspapers and Newsletters" and "Techniques of Propaganda."

In addition, all payments for PASU printing before this semester went to "Hodari Graphics." In all, Wilton

Martin collected \$428.22.

Checks for "Hodari Graphics" went to three different addresses in an eight-month period. No firm by that name is listed in the telephone book, the County Clerk's Office or the California Franchise Tax Board.

There is no record of Hodari Graphics paying business taxes.

■ Simba Imara, a staff writer for *Afrikan Awakener*, spoke about "The Black Student and the Black Community" for 45 minutes and received \$150. Imara's address is 502 Lyon Street, if the authorization for his speaker's fees is correct. Polk's City Directory lists Ronald R. Franklin at that number.

Margo Franklin of 502 Lyon Street is the Treasurer of PAPO.

■ Albert Walker Jr. received \$150 for a 30 minute address on "Black People in America: A Historical Perspective." Lige Daily spoke for three quarters of an hour about the California prison system for the same fee.

The cancelled checks from the transactions show that Walker's check was signed over to Daily. An *Afrikan Awakener* story identifies Daily as a PAPO member.

A similar speaker's program exists at the University of San Francisco. Oba Simba T'Shaka figures prominently in a list of past speakers who received student money through that school's PASU. *Phoenix* has confirmed. So far, USF records of the transactions have been closed to reporters.

PASU pays PAPO very little directly. Accounting records show only a \$75 film rental paid to PAPO by name. But funds controlled by the highest funded on-campus organization have been a bonanza for PAPO members receiving financial reward as individuals.

The most prominent leader of both groups, Bradley, was paid the most money, \$800.

Both PAPO and PASU have been reluctant to say how many members they have.

Several features of the PAPO funding operation may be in conflict with state and federal regulations.

PAPO has been classified as a charitable trust for tax purposes since 1973. It has promised that "no substantial part of the activity of this corporation shall be directed towards propaganda designed to influence governmental bodies or their

activities."

Yet, the bi-monthly PAPO *Afrikan Awakener* has campaigned hard against school busing, integrated education, and has called for "wars of liberation" in Africa.

State law says that funded on-campus student groups may not discriminate on the basis of race or political affiliation.

PAPO officers Walker, Goodspeed and faculty adviser Bradley have given written assurances that PASU "will not affiliate with local, state or national organizations which require its affiliates to support specific positions which contravene University policies" including the ban on race discrimination.

By its own statements, PAPO appears to exclude "Europeans" from its ranks. An article in Bradley's *Afrikan Awakener* describes PAPO's nine year history:

"The Civil Rights Movement taught us through bitter experience the futility of integrated organizations. Black-white unite and fight organizations tended to fight passively for white or middle class programs (integrated schools) with watered down tactics (non-violence)."

"The Pan Afrikan People's Organization has effectively operated because... of a correct ideological line."

Membership overlaps considerably and the cash flow is not difficult to trace.

When PAPO held a dance at its Malcolm X Unity House - 1553 Fulton Street - it was PASU that invited black students at SF State and paid for printed publicity.

The California Business and Professions Code says all persons doing

business under a fictitious name must file it with the County Clerk.

Hodari Graphics goes unlisted as does New Day Bookstore, the *Afrikan Awakener* and its parent Patrice Lumumba Press. Also unlisted is Sagittarius Press, where PASU now sends its printing business.

AS President LeMond Goodloe commented on T'Shaka's paid speech. "Wow... all this information is new to me. Things are very loose and we're going to have to start making things more explicit," he said.

"If the Legislature doesn't move on this, I'm sure the Board (of Directors)

will."

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San Fran

Opinions

Student fund abuse must stop

The abuse of student funds exposed in today's Phoenix should prove disconcerting to many members of the SF State community.

When money paid in good faith by students -- money which should go to support such endeavors as a child care center -- winds up in the pockets of off-campus individuals, it's time for a thorough re-evaluation of the manner in which student funds are distributed by the AS.

One of the most disturbing aspects of AS money management is that students have no way of knowing exactly how long their money has been going into the coffers of off-campus organizations, instead of buying more books for low-income students or milk for children in the day care center.

Regardless of how long these insidious financial manipulations have been going on, steps must be taken immediately to stop them. If the AS can't clean up its own operation -- and unfortunately evidence exists which would indicate they either won't or can't -- other parties may assume the task. In 1969, the Attorney General of California put the AS into receivership after student fund abuses were uncovered.

There are serious and far-reaching implications revealed in today's story. The manner in which student funds are spent, or misspent, by the AS and the organizations it subsidizes, can no longer be ignored.

Union bosses pull the strings

by Jack Svirsky

Unions nowadays are only in business for themselves -- no one else. This may seem a rather harsh statement, but look at the evidence.

Recently the Chauffeurs Union (local 265 of the Teamster affiliate) had an attachment put upon the assets of Yellow Cab Co. for money owed to the health and welfare plan and the Conference of Western Teamsters Pension Fund. This totaled \$1.2 million.

In the middle of the craft workers' strike when Muni Railway is not running and cab drivers have a real chance to clean up financially, and serve the public besides, the union decided to serve the attachment.

This prompted Yellow Cab to shut down operations, ostensibly because they did not have the money necessary to pay the money owed.

The union tied up all of the assets of Yellow Cab before the drivers were paid. The union got their money and the employees got none.

The purpose of the labor union movement in this country is to better the lot of the working man and protect him from abuse by his employer.

Blatantly, in this case, the union is doing the opposite. Here, the union has placed itself above the worker -- "We've got ours; you get yours, but be sure to pay your union dues." What good is a paid-up health and welfare or pension fund when the members are ineligible to receive them because they can't pay their dues? Only the union officials benefit.

The employees should have been paid first; then the union.

In another case an employee who had been a member of a local union here for the last eight years was in effect fired from his job and permanently banned from ever working in

that particular industry again. His offense: criticizing a union official for dereliction of duty.

The termination was done illegally by using the excuse that the member was two months delinquent in paying his union dues. He tried to pay them, but they refused to accept them.

Only through the intervention of the National Labor Relations Board was his job restored. The entire union hierarchy ignored the wrongdoing in a conspiracy of silence. They didn't want to hurt a fellow official.

Once again there is the strike in San Francisco. The union bigshots such as Joe Mazzola, president of the plumbers' union, who receives \$42,345 a year plus expenses, are telling their members to hang on and they'll win.

Meanwhile the members are not getting paid. It's easy for a man who is getting paid, strike or no strike, to say this. He's not suffering. Let the union leaders come down off their thrones and become just another working stiff. Then they'll have real empathy for the workers.

These are just a few instances in a long list of union abuses. Members get \$50 a month after 20 years of membership while some officials receive a million dollars a year, and initiate violence against union dissidents, engage in blacklisting, and so on.

Unions are becoming what they were started to prevent, oppressors of the working class. Who will protect the workers from the unions?

It is time the unions were restored to their membership and not under the control of grossly overpaid union bosses. Unions have a beneficial and necessary function in our society. At the moment they're not fulfilling it.

Romberg's viewpoint

Seeking unexplored opportunities

When enrollments in a college or university are expanding rapidly, as they did at State in the last two decades, the institution enjoys the benefits of expanding capital and operating budgets. The physical plant expands, faculty and staff employment increases, and the state budget generally provides more budget dollars for institutional experimentation and innovation. As enrollment begins to level off, however, the institution must consider fundamental changes in the way it uses its resources, and also consider alternative sources of support.

San Francisco State University is now doing both of these things in order to insure that we can continue to provide expanding educational opportunities to our students and greater professional opportunities to our faculty and staff.

Since our yearly operating budget is virtually at "steady state", it is essential that we gear our operations to getting the most from our dollars. We

No AS funding hurts foreign students

by Walter Ch. Wutke

The decision to stop funding the International Student Center should be reconsidered. The ISC has been in existence for two years now and

during that time it has helped many foreign students to get along at SF State.

Foreign students have more problems getting acquainted with this

Rights for cops?

by Mike Hutcheson

Get ready for a bitter fight over complaint procedures for police misconduct. The San Francisco Police Commission is now studying a 26-page "final draft" of a proposal sure to anger the boys in blue.

The proposal has broad support from a number of the city's neighborhood organizations, including a few at SF State. It went before the Commission on April 14, and debate will begin on Wednesday, April 28.

The proposal would establish an Office of Citizen's Complaints composed of non-cops responsible to the commission. Already some policemen have expressed concern that the office may interfere with police internal affairs operations.

But that is only the beginning. The measure provides for a lengthy form, available in Spanish, Chinese and Tagalog, to be filled in by those making complaints. However, according to the proposal, "...the reluctance or refusal of the complainant to prepare a complaint form shall not impair his or her right to lodge a complaint. If the complainant will not fill out the form, or sign it, it shall be completed by the employee or department member with whom the complaint is lodged."

"Complaints shall be accepted in writing, in person, by telephone, or by any other means of communication, whether the complainant offers his or her name or submits the complaint anonymously."

In other words, nothing prevents cops from getting a barrage of phony gripes from anyone with an axe to grind. Won't that do wonders for morale down at the Hall of Justice?

The proposal does say that the office would make complaint records public. But it would not reveal the name of the complainant except to the accused cop. In the case of anonymous tips, the officer could easily become the target of a crank. Five complaints in a 12-month period would automatically subject a police officer to a hearing by the commission.

The pledge of anonymity was made to protect the public from police retribution. Yet, the right to confront one's accuser is fundamental to the American system of justice. Before the Commission can resolve the conflict, it

will hear vehement protests from the cops and self-righteous indignation from the neighborhoods.

Both sides are digging in for a long hard battle.

a subsequent change in policy. Projects that were started at the end of the '75 spring semester were abandoned. This action led many students who were deeply involved in the programs not to show up any more.

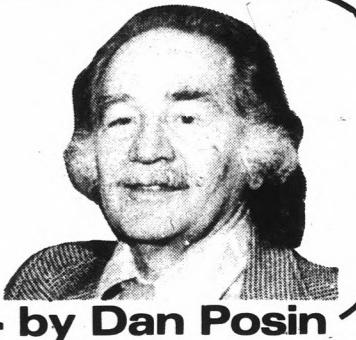
But the fact remains that foreign students need a place on campus where they may go and receive some help. Even a friendly conversation is valuable.

The services of the ISC can be incorporated in the International Student Office, which has handled mainly immigration problems. But such an arrangement would not enhance the spirit of the ISC. The ISO does a good job and should be commended for it, but it remains an Administration office.

Foreign students pay about \$10,000 per year in fees and I think that they have the right to receive some services in return, especially considering the fact that programs like the child care center for 80 children are funded with more than \$60,000.

Guest Column

"Am I my brother's keeper?"



by Dan Posin

"Am I my brother's keeper?"

Someone asked that question, long ago. And what has the answer been, through the ages...

Even today, the answer is the same.

Consider, for example, the statement of one scholar, a professor of Human Ecology, as he contemplated the problem of mass starvation among the poor nations. He advised Americans and citizens of other rich nations to give up the feeling that we can save the world; and do not establish a world food bank--it will produce, he said, "a population disaster" that would only permit the poor nations to have more babies and further despoil their environments. Adopt, instead, he advises, the ethics of the lifeboat, in which no more persons are taken aboard, even though hundreds are drowning, that can be contained in the boat.

Is that a good analogy? It may be a comforting one, for him. Seemingly, such a person would be unresponsive to Immanuel Kant's observation, "There are two things which fill me with eternal wonder--the starry skies above us, and the moral law within us."

If, then, a professor of Human Ecology at a notable University gives forth the dictum of save yourself and let the waters engulf the others, what can one expect from a mere politician? Or your friend next door? (One of the foremost supporters of "feed the hungry," it should be noted, is Senator Dick Clark of Iowa.)

The fact of the matter with regard to food is this: The fertility of soil is mainly a consequence of human labor, and most possible crop lands have not been properly worked as of today, and many have not been worked at all. But with devoted application of science, miracles can be performed as was exemplified by agricultural scientist Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, who, through development of new types of seeds and techniques was able to bring about the green revolution, the production of rich new food crops for a number of countries afflicted with mass starvation. No one needs to drown. All that is needed is intelligent guidance and work. For example, consider the fact that the soil of much of Europe was originally soggy, acid, poor in nutrient content. Now, after many years of cultivation, it is full, rich and superbly productive. This is also true for Japanese soil and for the soil of Finland. And it can be true for India and many other soils in many other lands.

The power of the human mind and human muscle, abetted by benevolent technology, is essentially unlimited. But most of all, what is needed today is a caring and generous spirit on the part of the fortunate. "Man does not live for himself alone," wrote the great chemist, Mendeleev: "Only man or being on a lower level lives for himself alone, like a microcosm or infusoria."

In contrast, I recall when I lived in Panama a professor newly arrived from Germany remarked to me one day, "I understand that the Panamanian workers are asking for higher wages. These simple people should not be given any raises. They'll just spend the money getting drunk." In my experience, the "simple" people of Panama, and of all the countries where I have lived, are just as intelligent, just as sensitive, just as intuitively-gifted as are any of the "unsimple" people anywhere. In fact, one of the most prized human attributes for Latin peoples is the quality that they call "simpatico"--a friendly person, an understanding person, a charming person, a really human individual. And a country which is occupied by a "civilized" foreign power, straight across the country's full width, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, is hardly inspired to perform heroic indigenous achievements, whether in agriculture or in intellectual pursuits. Freedom is of the essence. And then one may witness miracles in the free play of liberated intelligence applied to the problems of the land.

The fact is, also, that when we properly help the unfortunate countries and raise their standard of living, birth rates begin to decline. Moreover, if the destructive power of war is eliminated, and also the waste of military spending, the whole planet can have a re-birth. To such work, for example, Philip Noel-Baker has dedicated his life and, now in his eighties, is still working for general disarmament and peace on our planet.

At present, regrettably, though the population of the planet is increasing, food production is falling off by one per cent every year. The sad fact is that two-thirds of the planet's people do not have enough to eat and, due to a lack of protein, great numbers of children are victims of brain damage. The "white" people are not by nature superior in intelligence as one expert in transistors would have us believe. The white people often are the "haves," often through dubious achievements, and simply eat better. The work of the Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine attests to the power of nutrition not only for the capacities of the body but also for the mind. It would be a great day for people everywhere if the Institute could find its fuller expression as a part of a United Nations University, dedicated principally to the problem of nutrition. (There is an effort, in fact, being made to establish a Center of the UNU in the San Francisco Bay Area, with specialization in nutrition and work, also, in international medicine, environmental human rights, natural resources, shelter, human awareness and development, and creative arts.) The great work in nutrition carried on at U.C. Berkeley and Davis, and also at the Stanford Food Research Institute, likewise could go far in alleviating the human condition through the manifold capacities of a United Nations University specializing in finding ways to feed the inhabitants of our planet in a life-promoting manner.

In conclusion, may I say that human beings can achieve almost anything that they may dream of--the need is to dream and aspire to a great ideal.

Browning reminded us, once, that "A man's reach must exceed his grasp--or what's a heaven for?"

And, as a corollary, we must be on guard against negative people, those who tell us that the planet cannot be saved, that peace is impossible, that many must starve, that an idea will not work, that one humanity--a federation of the world--cannot be achieved. Such people, perhaps through lack of faith, or because of meager confidence, or through personal frustration, or as a result of poor nutrition, only impede a project or an idea or a dream.

Edmund Burke once wrote: "All that is necessary for evil to triumph is for enough good people to do nothing."

Thus, lands everywhere can be made more productive--through research, through education, through international and simpatico dealings, through justice. Through being your brother's keeper.

Dr. Posin as a professor at the Center for Interdisciplinary and Innovative Science here.

know the institution cannot possibly be all things to all people, and this means that we have to take careful stock of our own priorities. We must have a carefully defined set of objectives and a plan to achieve those objectives. With the completion of our Long Range Planning Commission Report in December, 1975, we have taken important steps in establishing that process.

While attempting to better use the state dollars available to us, the institution must also give careful thought to other sources of support. In an era of "steady state," community support represents an obvious possibility for additional resources. Many public colleges and universities already look to their communities for additional support beyond the basic diet of state funds, and so must San Francisco State University.

We have talked a great deal about looking to the community, but as an institution we have not done enough.

Seeking and earning community support cannot be accomplished by one person or one office. It can only be achieved by a cooperative effort of the entire campus community.

San Francisco State University has its most exciting growth potential in the development of its relationships with the entire San Francisco Bay Area. Our unique location means that we have unexplored opportunities envied by many of our sister institutions in non-urban areas. Some of these opportunities relate to the way in which we use the Bay Area as a learning laboratory in our curriculum; others involve the cultivation of goodwill and understanding among the taxpayers about San Francisco State University and its programs. Of great importance is the identification of organizations and individuals in the community who are willing to fund scholarships and university programs which the state cannot support.

The University should begin now to participate actively in the life of the community. We have taken some steps already, such as establishing new community support groups, and initiating outreach and educational programs. Many of our Schools and Departments have activities which involve special segments of the community, but there exist also many other possibilities for involving the campus with our community.

The Long Range Planning Commission in its recent report proposed that the University create "a new level of involvement with the surrounding community's intellectual and cultural fabric." The uniqueness of our programs, the diversity of our faculty; and the incredible range of student interests provide San Francisco State University with an excellent basis for moving aggressively into the community. If we choose to explore the infinite opportunities around us, there will be ample opportunities for programmatic and professional growth to take us well into the next decade, even in the era of "steady state."

This is the second of three articles by President Paul F. Romberg dealing with growth at SF State.

Phoenix / 1976

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A day on the artificial green: the wide world of pee-wee golf

by Phil Weidinger

"Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen, this is Chris Shankit along with Bywalk (don't run) Nelson, welcoming you to the third round of the 35th annual Bing Clawsby Pro-Am Pee-Wee Golf Championship."

"The action today will take place over two of the better miniature golf courses in the Bay Area: Country Club Golf Course, located in Redwood City off the Bayshore Freeway at Marsh Road, and Golfland, USA, on East El Camino Real, Sunnyvale."

"Bywalk, the first two rounds of play have produced record-breaking scores. Why's that?"

"Well Caaris, the conditions of the courses, the beautiful weather, and the talent that these golfers lend to the game have been the main factors. And as always at the Clawsby, the groundkeepers are doing a fine job. The fairways and greens are in magnificent condition, the height of the carpets is one-sixteenth of an inch, making for lightning-quick putts, but the players are up to the occasion."

by Frankie Garland

He stood there firmly, gazing into the sun-and-memory-soaked bay from the Hyde Park Pier. With a fishing rod solidly entrenched in both hands, the man did not appear to be much taller than his anchovy bait.

But lack of height has never prevented Nate Fineman from indulging in a variety of activities. One of these has been fishing, which Fineman has done quite a bit of in his 79 years.

"I've been coming down here since 1933, when the WPA (Work Projects Administration), built this pier," said Fineman. "I like to catch a few fish now and then, but on a day like this,

"Yes, they certainly are Bywalk."

"As our cameras pan out over the courses you can see the plush surroundings; the rolling hills of blue, green, yellow and red carpets, the beautiful, gushing fountains, and the slow moving creeks that intertwine the entire course."

"But these peaceful looking courses can wreak havoc to the gambling golfer. Without an accurate stroke a player won't be able to roll the ball up the volcano-shaped greens and make it stay, nor be able to put the shot through the moving doors in the windmill, schoolhouse, or castle obstacles."

"That's right Caaris. Without the proper speed the ball won't be able to clear the ramps and fall into the bulls' eye on those skee ball holes, and the same goes for those water jump holes."

"Don't forget the loop-the-loop hole either, Bywalk."

"You know, Bywalk, that the two Golfland, USA courses are almost 19 years old. That's when Ben Kenney designed them and had them built. That

Masters in engineering he picked up in Canada plus some of his ideas for new types of obstacles has revolutionized the game."

"That's right, Caaris. I remember when I first played the game back during the Depression. Some of the courses had real grass, while others were carpet. But the only obstacles were planter boxes that were moved around once in a while for a little variety."

"Well, it's a whole new game today, Bywalk. And Ben Kenney just doesn't have ownership in this course, but in nine others throughout the state, all in the Golfland chain, under Kenro Enterprises."

"That's right, Caaris. Too bad we don't know as much about the Country Club Golf Course here in Redwood City. I phoned here Tuesday, but the manager wouldn't believe it was me, Bywalk Nelson, and that I was writing an article, so he refused to give me any information over the phone, except the price of his green fees. But, still it's a nice place, with three 18 hole



The fantasy scenery at the pee-wee golf course.

Photo-Martin Jeong

at the elbows and (2) keep your eyes directly over the target line.

"That's all the air time we have for today, but we'll be back tomorrow to show the tournament to its full conclusion. So until then, this has been Chris Shankit and Bywalk Nelson saying good bye for now."

Lately, he admitted, the catches have been rare.

"I caught two kingfish last week, a big one and a small one, and I took 'em home. My wife ate 'em, but I didn't touch 'em. Most of the time, I just give my catches away down here. Maybe that's why everyone likes me."

Fineman reeled in his line to discover that his bait had disappeared. As he was hooking a piece of anchovy onto his hook, a young man asked him what he was fishing for.

"Hippopotami," snapped Fineman, staring at his bait. Seconds later, he looked up. "If I was to tell him all the fish in this bay, I'd have no time to catch 'em," he said.

Memories on the dock of the bay

I'm happy with the fresh air and sunshine."

Fineman said the number of fishermen dotting the pier has dwindled noticeably since the forties and fifties.

"On the average day, we'd have 300 or 400 down here, but now you'd be lucky to get 50 or 75. And that's with the kids out of school."

Changes in the bay itself may have precipitated the decline in the number of anglers, according to Fineman.

"There's been three oil spills in the bay, you know," said Fineman. "And they're always dredging, which stirs up the mud and the food at the bottom."

Despite such conditions, Fineman patronizes the pier on the average of three days a week. He brings with him one of his six rods, a healthy supply of anchovies to use as bait, and a sack lunch, along with several tools of the trade. Fineman usually arrives at the pier around 8 a.m. and remains there until nearly 3 p.m.

"When I get home, my wife has my meal all ready for me," he said admirably.

When asked if his wife, who has been "partners" with Fineman for 53 years, can handle the rod and reel, he shrugged.

"We go with another couple to fish for bass between Vallejo and Napa, but she's not much of the outdoor type. Now me, I'm the real outdoor type. I never hunted though. I don't like to handle a gun."

Fineman manages to tear himself away from the pier once or twice a year to accompany his wife to Palm Springs. He is hardly awed by the resort town's reputation as a mecca for the well-to-do.

"I can take or leave any goddamn town, even Palm Springs. If you don't play cards or something, you might as well go to bed at 6 o'clock. Now me, I always find things to do there," he added slyly.

One of the "goddamn" towns Fineman chose to leave was New York City.

"I left Harlem to join the Navy in 1914," he said. "And in those days you had to be built like a brick shithouse before they'd take you in. Now, jeez, they'll take you with a leg missin'."

Growing up in a jungle like Harlem, one quickly learns the finer points of hand-to-hand warfare.

"I was always a small guy, and I had to learn to defend myself, like everybody did," said Fineman. "We might end up in jail for a night, but it wouldn't be for stealing, it would be for fighting now and then."

Fineman refined these skills to a point where he was able to begin fighting in the ring. After settling in San Francisco in 1915, he began making a living by training professional boxers, while peddling shoes on the side. Even today, Fineman will wheel and deal a few pairs of shoes per week for a downtown shoe store. As Fineman puts it, "I've never been in the red. Somehow, I've always made a buck."

A tug on the line signaled to Fineman that he was being paged by an underwater visitor. Slowly and methodically, he reeled in a huge crab, and displayed it for all to see. Several young boys gathered around staring at the catch. One of the boys asked him what he was doing, and Fineman, without hesitating a second, answered, "I'm milking a goddamn cow."

He wrestled momentarily with his back pocket, and soon he was leafing through his wallet, pointing out several photos of his grandchildren. Fineman beamed, and put the wallet back.

"My picture, you'll find in the post office," he added.

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Nate Fineman casting his line into the bay waters.

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How to use employment agencies

by Phil Weidinger

If you haven't been able to land a job through the Job Placement Center on campus, or through city, state and federal (public) job agencies, and if your father doesn't own the business, there's always the private employment agencies.

A careful check into job agencies can prove beneficial. What you really need is to pick the right agency and cooperate with it.

Easier said than done. San Francisco ranks among the nation's biggest employment agency towns. The phone book has 15 pages of private employment agencies, with over 170 listed.

In a recent study, the *Bay Guardian* investigated certain approaches of how to deal with job agencies. Some of these approaches are reviewed here.

How can you find a good agency?

Find out about its reputation. Look for the most honest agency you can find. Personnel departments of companies in your field of work may have recommendations. Ask friends that have tried different agencies. The Better Business Bureau might also be able to help.

Be cautious of agencies that list numerous jobs in the want-ads. They're aiming at newcomers to the agency. The less they rely on the return of satisfied customers, or others who have heard positive reports through the grapevine, the longer the list of ads they will likely run.

Don't take every ad literally. Many are in the paper to maintain a low advertising rate for the agency, not to provide information. (An example of these "rate holders" is "Receptionist, type 45, \$500.")

Also beware of agencies that repeatedly run two different descriptions for the same job. Either it's sloppy or the agency is padding its listings.

When you find a couple of agencies that look good, give them a call. There are no registration charges.

Ask for the office manager and get the following information: Is the job still available? What are the hours? What skills are required? An honest agency will answer those questions to help you determine your eligibility.



Sources of Energy - No. 3 of a series

If the Brontosaurus had been more romantic, electricity would be cheaper.

There's power in numbers

Millions of years ago, weird-looking animals and plants populated the earth, on land and in the sea. As they died off, they left vast accumulations of residue. These remains were buried under millions of tons of earth, or of ocean sediments, and slowly evolved into layers of coal, and of pools of oil and natural gas.

More and more, we came to depend on these fossil fuels for energy in our homes, factories and power plants. Had the Brontosaurus and those other creatures existed in greater numbers, no doubt there would be greater quantities of gas, oil and coal today.

Until 1950 California produced all the natural gas it needed. It was an inexpensive and clean source of energy. But as demand grew, we started buying gas from Texas. Then from Canada. And now our supplies are diminishing. One day natural gas may no longer be available for boiler fuel.

Other sources of energy

Gas is one of 5 kinds of natural energy PG&E uses to produce electricity. Another is geothermal steam at The Geysers. It is relatively inexpensive, but even by optimistic estimates, it would supply only about 10% of our needs by 1985.

A third is water power. PG&E has one of the nation's most extensive hydroelectric systems, but nearly all economic and acceptable water power sites were developed over the years. That's why natural gas and oil—our 4th source—had to become more prominent in our energy mix.

In the past 5 years the cost of gas has more than doubled and that of low-sulfur fuel oil has quintupled, accounting for most of our rate increases.

Like other utility systems here and abroad, PG&E has turned to uranium—our 5th source—as an alternative to oil and gas.

Nuclear power plants can produce electricity at about 40% less than new oil-fired plants, despite higher initial construction costs.

Coal one day may be our sixth source of primary energy. We are in the process of acquiring reserves in Utah.

Research in solar electricity shows promise, but its use as a major source is, at best, many years away. Our industry's research in fusion, tidal and wind power some day may make them practical for generating electricity, but they simply are not available for planning today.

Facing the problem together

The demand for electricity continues to grow, partly because population itself continues to grow. The problem of meeting this growing demand is urgent.

For our part, we will continue our urgent efforts to develop all available

signs, that's illegal. You can complain to the state Bureau of Employment Agencies.

Cheap tactics used at agencies just so they can get their commission are numerous. Watch out for:

1) Counselors that glance at your resume, interview you, and try to shake your confidence to get you to take a job fast.

2) Agencies that keep you going from interview to interview so you don't have time to evaluate the job, or look for one on your own. (This guarantees that they'll get paid, no matter what job you take.)

When it comes to fees, be careful. Fees may be charged to either party, applicant or employer, depending on the arrangement the employer has with the agency. Usually a person with no experience pays the fee, but that depends on who the employer and agency is.

There is no charge until the appli-

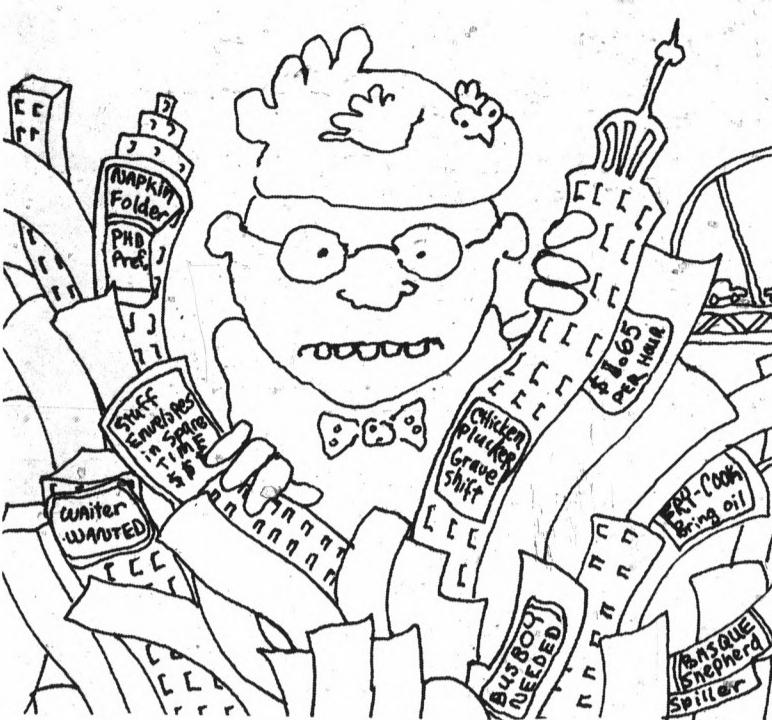
cant has accepted a position to which he or she has been referred.

Each agency has its own rates and a copy must be posted in the agency. Generally, the fees start at 50 per cent of the first month's earnings (\$400 or less) and work upwards as the salary increases.

Don't sign any contract until you understand exactly what the fee will be, and under what terms you get a partial or full refund.

Generally, agencies give you 90 days to pay the fee. If you lose a job through no fault of your own, you're entitled to a partial refund. If you quit or are fired, some agencies charge the full fee. Read the posted schedule and ask about refund policy before you sign.

An important fact to remember in dealing with an agency is that nothing tells you about a job is binding on the employer. Double check everything with the employer, including hours, wages and vacations.



Job market demand for grads continues

by George Fulmore

The future job market will demand an increasing number of college graduates regardless of major, according to a recent U.S. Department of Labor report.

The *Occupational Outlook for College Graduates* predicts that one-quarter, (14.5 million), of all job openings in the U.S. from 1972 to 1985 will require college graduates. As a result, the percentage of the labor force with a college education will rise from the 14 per cent in 1974 to 19 per cent in 1985.

The "gap" between the number of graduates and jobs demanding graduates will increase from about 12,500 per year in the 1970s to about 800,000 per year in the early 1980s, according to the report. This increase will be due mostly to an increasing number of graduates and a predicted slowing of the economy in the 1980s.

This statistical overabundance of graduates does not mean that they will suffer high unemployment. Many graduates, according to the report will be offered jobs not requiring a college degree, especially in such areas as sales, clerical work and services. Rather than unemployment, the problems for these graduates may center around "underemployment" and lack of job satisfaction.

The fastest growing areas to employ graduates will be white-collar professional and technical areas, management, administration, and professional services. Nearly one-third of all white-collar job openings from 1972 to 1985 are expected to require graduates.

Specifically, some of the areas that are expected to increase rapidly in their demand for graduates are health care, accounting, computer programming, agricultural and chemical engineering, system analysis, city management and urban planning.

The general trend is for all jobs to become more complex and specialized. Alvin Toffler, in his book *Future Shock*, predicts that, with continuing technological innovation, the future job market will be dominated by highly specialized and complex jobs, with job titles and descriptions coming and going at a "mind-dazzling pace."

He predicts that technology will shorten the life-expectancy of any given occupation, creating new jobs all the time, making others obsolete.

Health care is an example of an area that is expected to both rapidly increase in its number of employees and to become increasingly specialized.

Frank Bayless, the director of the SF State Biology Department's Center for Advance Medical Technology, predicts that the number of jobs in health care is increasing much faster

than people are being trained.

"As medicine is evolving, it's becoming more and more dependent on technology. As you increase those more sophisticated means of investigation, you need the people to staff them."

So, what is the worth of a liberal arts degree, or a degree in some "impractical" subject, in light of this emphasis on specialization?

Some critics, including author Caroline Bird, (*College Is A Waste Of Time And Money*), said the time has come when the investment in a liberal arts degree has reached the point of diminishing returns as far as preparing a person for the future job market. These critics see such an experience as an anachronism in a world that demands specific and practical skills.

Several educators, however, have recently spoken out in support of the value of the liberal education in the future job market.

"We are in the post-industrial period and anyone who is given a narrow education will be left high and dry in a short period," said Frederick W. Ness, president of the Association of American Colleges. "Look at the managers of all our organizations—social, economic, political—and you will see a vast majority are liberal arts graduates. The liberal arts degree prepares for the future; narrow training prepares for the world that was."

His opinion is backed up by the Department of Labor report, which says: "As computers and other technological advances continue to spread through an ever-broadening range of jobs, college-educated workers will be better able to adapt to and function within such an atmosphere."

John Kinch, an SF State sociology professor, hopes that a college education will allow a person to deal more effectively with future problems.

"In an idealistic way you can make up a future that looks pretty good," he said "but as to how we get from here to there is the problem."

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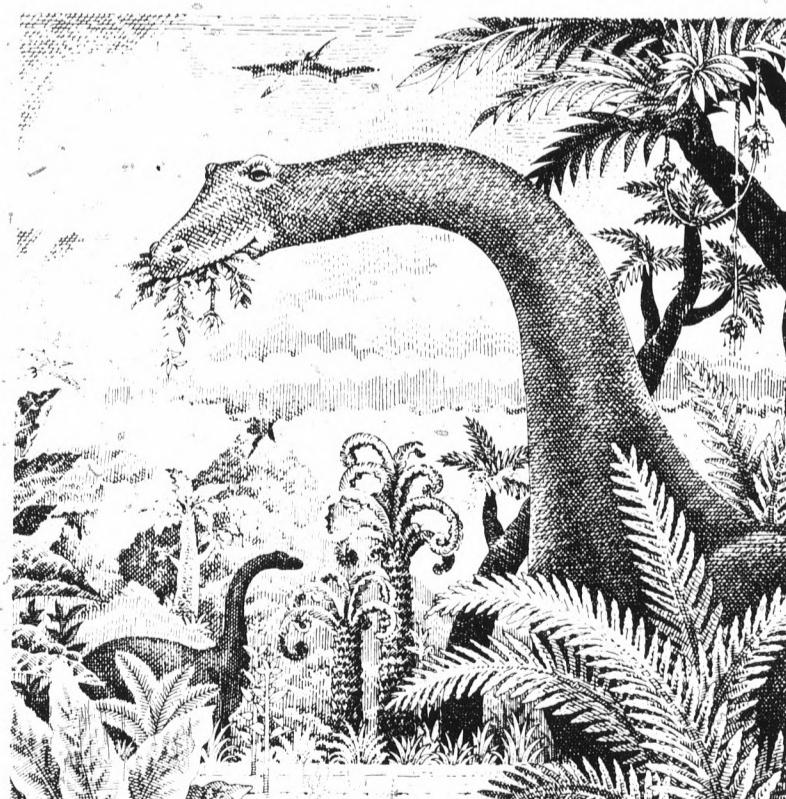
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Coal one day may be our sixth source of primary energy. We are in the process of acquiring reserves in Utah.

Research in solar electricity shows promise, but its use as a major source is, at best, many years away. Our industry's research in fusion, tidal and wind power some day may make them practical for generating electricity, but they simply are not available for planning today.

sources, and to find new ways to use energy more efficiently, to keep you provided with adequate energy and reliable service at the lowest possible cost. For your part, the effective way to help control the supply and the spiraling cost of energy, is to use less of it. We encourage you to do so because the energy you use is too precious...and too costly...to waste.

Facing the problem together

The demand for electricity continues to grow, partly because population itself continues to grow. The problem of meeting this growing demand is urgent.

For our part, we will continue our urgent efforts to develop all available

Save energy,
you'll save money too.

PG and E

BACK WORDS

Grinding knives: a fading trade

by David Boitano

His name is Nino Dini, and you might say that he makes his living by "keeping his nose to the grindstone" five days a week.

Dini is a commercial knife sharpener—a traveling tradesman who sells his services to the butchers and chefs of the City.

One Monday morning, we found him on the corner of California and Front streets, grinding knives for the Tadich Grill.

To watch Dini at work is to take a brief excursion into the past; to a time when tradesmen travelled the City in search of an opportunity to ply their trade.

He grinds his knives in the back of a red 1956 Chevrolet truck which serves as a combination workbench and office while he is on the job.

With both hands, Dini cranks up a small gasoline engine that powers his revolving grindstone. The old motor,



spitting out exhaust from atop a small ventilation pipe, sounds like it belongs on the African Queen.

Dini presses the blade of an eight inch carving knife against the whirling stone wheel. As he pulls it back and forth, across the surface, the friction of stone against metal causes the knife to squeal slightly.

The grindstone, he says, "brings the edge out of the knife", by filing the metal on the surface of the blade.

After two or three strokes on the grindstone, Dini strokes the knife on a small rectangular whetstone to hone the newly sharpened blade into a fine cutting edge.

After the grinding and honing comes the most important step—Dini picks up the knife and pricks his thumb at right angles to the blade to test for sharpness.

How does he know if it is sharp enough?

"I have been in the business 27

years," he said. "I can just tell if the edge is right. I don't know. It's just one of those unexplainable deals, I guess."

Dini has over 150 customers from among the various food services in the City. His accounts include many fashionable restaurants, butcher shops, 14 Safeway stores, and the kitchens of the Bohemian Club.

Later in the day, Dini was grinding knives on Columbus street when a middle aged man in a business suit stopped to watch. Wherever he goes, the knife grinder seems to attract passersby who have never seen his like before.

"Some mornings I get a standing ovation..." he said. "Yesterday, I had a guy who came up to me and said 'Would you mind if I watched, I might learn something.' I said, 'No, be my guest'...I told him what he wanted to know, after all, it's no secret!"

Dini grew up in San Francisco's North Beach, and learned his trade while working in his father's hardware store on Columbus Avenue.

Dini pilots his truck up Columbus street toward his next stop.

He confines his route to the northern half of the City (North Beach, the Financial district, and the Marina) out of respect for an agreement with a man named Hoffman to "share" the city's business.

The two men take pains not to encroach on each other's territory and consult one another on how to improve their service. Dini says that his system of mutual cooperation prevents the vicious competition that typified the trade during the 1930s and 40s.

"In the old days, the business was really cut-throat," he said. "Today, all competition is out. There are a couple of fly-by-nights, but you very seldom see them."

Dini grew up in San Francisco's North Beach, and learned his trade while working in his father's hardware store on Columbus Avenue.



Nino Dini (above), brings "the edge out" of a knife (above left), on his grindstone.

Jon Stueb
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SAN FRANCISCO
THURSDAY
VOLUME

TEXT: CUL

PHOTOGRAP

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A frosty promise of immortality

by Jim Sullivan

Somewhere in a warehouse in Emeryville, California, two people are waiting. They also happen to be dead.

They are two of the 24 people in the United States who have been frozen soon after dying, with the hopes of thawing out when science finds the Fountain of Youth.

The process is called "cryonic suspension."

In the Bay Area, two organizations are involved in cryonics—the Bay Area Cryonics Society of Oakland, a non-profit research and education group, and Trans Time, Inc. of Berkeley, a profit-making company which does the freezing.

"We think that virtually any affliction of man will eventually be treatable or curable," said Arthur Quaife, 33, president of Trans Time.

Interestingly, one affliction for which there is no cure is the damage to a human after freezing and thawing, but Quaife thinks that within 50 to 100 years, a body may be thawed with no ill effects.

A person to be frozen is packed in ice immediately after death. This must be done within a matter of minutes before the destruction of body cells. To stop tissue damage, blood is flushed from the body and replaced by a salt solution.

The temperature is reduced to 0 degrees Centigrade. "Anti-freeze" is injected into the body and the temperature is lowered to minus 79 degrees Centigrade. The body is wrapped and insulated and placed in a capsule with liquid nitrogen which keeps the temperature at minus 196 degrees Centigrade.

At this temperature decomposition which normally takes one second should now take thirty trillion years.

So actually, they just slow the body down.

"People are clinically (heart, breathing stopped) dead, but not biologically dead," said Quaife.

Every two weeks, liquid nitrogen is added to the capsule to replace what has evaporated. Each cylinder is nine feet tall, three feet wide and holds two bodies.

Lakeside Presbyterian Church 19th and Eucalyptus, walking distance from State Services 9am informal 11am formal 10am Young Adult Bible Study.

Honda 450 Low Miles Clean \$700.00 or best offer. P.M. 387-9665

Kawasaki 350-3 Cafe Dunstall Kit. \$595.00/offer. Suzuki TM 125 20 hrs. old \$575.00/offer Honda TL125 Trials Ridden 4 times \$395.00/offer All perfect 697-6840

Skins For Sale: Only \$25.00 Fiberglass Skins in Good Condition Graves Competition. Call 282-8106 After 6pm. Keep Trying.

The Philosophy Students Union is sponsoring an open discussion: "Is the human will free?" Wednesday, April 21, 2pm, B-118 Student Union



Arthur Quaife adds liquid nitrogen to the only occupied container in the Trans Time's warehouse.

Photo-Russ Lee

After that, it's a waiting game. A wait for science to find a way to prolong life or even achieve immortality.

One way to know if cryonics will be a success will be if on some future Sunday night, Walt Disney returns to his TV show. Quaife doesn't have proof, but rumors in cryonics circles have it that Disney was frozen after his clinical death in 1965.

Other possibilities are mind-boggling. Let's say you're 20 years old,

married, with one child. If you died tomorrow and were frozen you could have a joyous reunion in 60 years with your 80-year-old mate and 62-year-old kid.

"Some day, the overwhelming logic of what we're doing will catch on and we're going to have large numbers of people frozen," said Quaife.

And if immortality is indeed found some day, even cryonics will be a thing of the past.

Announcements

BLOOD DRIVE

The Air Force ROTC Detachment at SF State is sponsoring a blood drive on Monday and Tuesday, April 26 and 27 in the Student Union, rooms A-E. The blood will be used to replenish the Blood Donor Account for SF State students, faculty, staff and their families at the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank. A Cessna 150 (airplane) flight will be rafted off.

DANCE CONCERT

SF State's Production Workshop in Contemporary Dance will present the "Spring Dance Concert" a production of 8 original modern pieces at 8:30 p.m., Friday, April 23 and Saturday, April 24 in the Creative Arts Department, Little Theatre.

CONTEST

The BCA-Department is holding a contest to get a logo for their "University Green Room," an interview-music program aired on KCSB. Prizes include a \$100 Phonemate and \$50 cash; The Best of Carly Simon, and tickets to the Savoy Nightclub. Entries can be no larger than 11" by 14" and should be on illustration board. Turn them in at CA 34 before May 12.

DISABLED STUDENTS

Ed Roberts, head of the State Department of Rehabilitation and a quadriplegic will be the guest of honor at the Disabled Students "Awareness Day" program from noon to 3 p.m., Monday, April 26 at the Student Union Amphitheatre.

GATORVILLE

The trial of SF State versus Ayon et al. (Gatorville residents) will come to the Municipal Court at 9:45 a.m., Monday, April 26.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The General Studies Program offers an exchange program between SF State and the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. Students pay normal semester fees. Contact Edith Arrick at 469-2208 for more information.

COUNSELING/ADVISING

Students who are concerned about or have questions on grades, careers, schedules, add and drops, gipes, etc., can visit the counseling/advising center in BSS 123. It's open Mon 10-12, 3-4:30; Tues. 10-4, 6:30-9 pm; Wed. 10-4, Thurs. 9-1, 5:30-8:30 pm and Fri. 10-2.

FUTURE JOBS AVAILABLE IN WORD PROCESSING—enroll in Introduction to Word Processing (experimental course) next fall. Call x2140 for details.

ADVERTISING a service for money or placing an off-campus ad costs 10 cents per word, payable in advance, with a 20 word, or \$2.00, minimum.

UNCLASSIFIED Ads are accepted free from all members of the college community (students, faculty, and staff). The first 35 turned in before Friday, 12p.m. will be published. There is a 20 word maximum, with one ad per person per week.

UNCLASSIFIEDS

S.F. ROOMATE REFERRAL SERVICE. \$6.00 fee. List your vacancy free 564-6888 Mon.-Sat. - pm 4-4:00 Judah St., near 10th Ave.

EUROPE-ISRAEL Student flights year round CONTACT: ISCA 11687 San Vicente Blvd., No. 4, L.A. Calif. 90049, Tel:(213) 826-5669, 826-0955

TYPING EDITING Thesis and Term Paper Specialist. Grammar, spelling, punctuation guaranteed. S64-0611

STUDENT DENTAL PLAN! Enroll 'now'. Applications and information. Associated Students office or 371-6811

For Sale Student Desk with Chair. Pine with Antique white finish. \$45.00. Call 681-5112 After 4:00.

Lakeside Presbyterian Church 19th and Eucalyptus, walking distance from State Services 9am informal, 11am formal, 10am young adult bible study.

NEED ORIGINALS OF YOUR THESIS OR TERM PAPER? For 45 cents per page plus a set up fee we can give you 2 to 200 originally typed duplicates. Call Bifrost at 388-0611.

TUTORING MATH, PHYSICS, ENGINEERING! Junior High through College. Experienced Tutor. 664-4228

TYPEWRITER: Portable manual Remington Travel Rite typewriter with case. Excellent condition, clean, no sticky keys. \$40. Call Dan after 6:30 pm until midnight at 731-7235.

Skins: Atomic 200cm Marker bindings \$35; Head 360's 190cm Look-Nevada bindings \$25; Lange Phantom boots 9m \$25. 469-1580

WHAT'S IT LIKE TO BE A PRISONER? Share some time. Drop by H.L. 367B and begin correspondence with one today.

Sublet: Spacious, sunny apartment for 2-3 people. Excellent transportation. \$162/mo. Furnished. Sutter and Presidio. Available 6/1-9/1. Call 567-6682 evenings.

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Right: guita

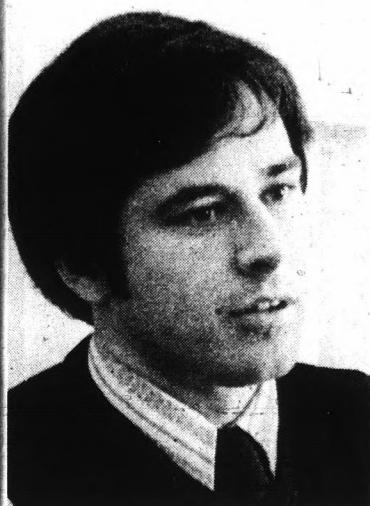
PHOENIX

Volume 18, Number 13

San Francisco State University

Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of April, MCMLXXVI

Ten pages



Jon Stuebbe, President Romberg's assistant. "The President is aware of the allegations and is in the process of making inquiries."



LeMond Goodloe, AS President, "I don't see that PASU did anything illegal."



Jo Ann Scott, speaker of the AS legislature, "I am opposed to all faculty members being paid with AS funds to speak on campus."



Scott Zonder, Zenger's reporter, "I was angry and disgusted...that I was not allowed into a meeting held in the Student Union."

New AS budget reveals deficit

by Anatole Burkin

The Associated Students Legislature passed next year's budget yesterday, allocating more money than their income will allow.

Most of this money is generated by the \$10 activities fee each student must pay each semester.

AS President LeMond Goodloe still has the option of making changes before he passes it but no major revisions are expected.

The AS approved a budget totalling more than \$624,000. The exact figure was not known because of some last minute changes, but it was known that a deficit of \$10,000 was expected. If the real student enrollment exceeds the projected enrollment of 22,500 next year, the budget may, however, balance out.

The AS approved \$87,350 for Instructionally Related activities. This covers such things as the school's two literary magazines, forensics and a percentage of sports programs.

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which got an additional \$1,500 after heated debate. Cecilia Guidos, speaking on La Raza's behalf, argued that the organization badly needed the money so it could continue its college student recruitment plan, something she said the administration was not successfully engaged in. La Raza's total budget now stands at \$4,100.

Marcy Levine DeGregorio, program director for EROS, made a plea to the legislature for an additional \$1,800 to fund another part-time staff position, arguing that the program would not be able to "adequately serve the needs of the students." DeGregorio charged that the legislature "always puts us last on the priority list."

Rafael Trujillo, chairperson of the finance committee, angered at the charges, finally shouted, his voice raising an octave, "That's the way (EROS service) it's going to have to be, inadequate." The EROS budget remained at \$6,405.

The Child Care Center was approved for an additional \$10,000 although some parents in the audience expressed concern that the \$99,361.30 figure (of which \$52,000 is returned through income from child care fees)

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Officials make PASU inquiry

by Mary McGrath

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PHOENIX ARTS

SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1976
VOLUME 2, No. 4—FOUR PAGES

centerfold

TEXT: CURTIS GLENN

PHOTOGRAPHY: BARBARA JONES

Hobby turns to profession: building guitars beats working

Inside George Peacock's guitar shop there is a sharp contrast between light and dark, and the air is pleasantly scented with wood. Sawdust has settled over the floor and workbench. The sunlight penetrating the front window reveals floating specks.

Peacock's shop is located in San Francisco on the corner of Noe and 15th streets. It is next to an old laundromat and across the street from a corner grocery store. An ornate, hand-painted sign hangs over the doorway.

Peacock has worked from this shop for the past two years. Before that he had a place set up in the sun porch of his apartment.

"I just ran out of room," he said. "I couldn't function anymore, couldn't even turn around without damaging the work I

was trying to do. There was no place to store things. So I got this place together. We knew the landlord; he gave me a good price on the lease."

At the age of 34, Peacock has achieved a satisfying artistic and financial success. The corners of his eyes crinkle up whenever his slightly wry, good-natured smile appears; his voice is soft confidence.

He began making guitars after completing a somewhat circular education. He

first became interested in guitars in 1961 while attending San Jose State, majoring in chemistry and geology. After a year there, he transferred to SF State, where he got a B.A. in humanities in 1965.

"At the same time I was going to State, I played guitar," Peacock said. "Not professionally or anything, just as an interest. And also I knew some guitar

makers. It became a kind of hobby. After I graduated from State, though, I didn't have any job prospects. I just worked part-time with jobs. First the Post Office, then later I joined the carpenter's union as an apprentice carpenter. That's when I really started working on guitars."

Peacock made the change from union carpentry to being a luthier, as the craft of building guitars is called, after getting fed up with his apprentice work.

"It just turned out to be a lousy job," he said. "The work was funky: formica tables. It wasn't appealing to me. And, at the same time, I was developing my trade was getting better. So I just made a transition all of a sudden; I said 'the hell with this job. I'll put that behind and just go into instruments.' It's worked out well for me."

Building instruments is what Peacock likes to do best, but he makes it through the month by doing repair work and selling accessories.

"It's kind of divided between repair work and building," he said. "Because repair work ends up paying the rent. And selling strings and that sort of thing. I end up paying the bills, and when I have extra time is when I get into building. I don't really mind. If it's really busy, fine. If not, then I have time to build. You can pace yourself that way."

Peacock builds two types of guitars: \$600 and \$900.

"It's a hand type of craft. I only use power tools for a few things, like sawing up rough wood. After that it's all hand work," he said.

Unlike the trade unions, there is no rating system to certify that a luthier is capable. Learning the craft is pretty much a one-on-one process.

"There's no school," Peacock said. "Not around here, anyway. Most people learn directly from someone who's into it."

"I had one teacher when I was learning guitar making, named Warren White. He was the closest thing to a teacher I had. He's still around the area, building instruments. He's a very fine maker."

Despite requests to do so, Peacock doesn't teach his craft.

"I've had people who wanted to learn, but I don't really have the space," he said. "I have room for one other person; I have a helper."

Guitars are Peacock's main interest, but he also makes violins. He keeps broadening his education and stays out of a rut by exploring different forms.

"I'm going to get into some other instruments," he said. "I have someone who wants me to make a Renaissance lute."

"I'm not done in a way. I'm still learning all the time, building instruments I haven't done before," he said.

Peacock is married and has four children. He runs a musical household; his children's toys consist of ukuleles, violins, and guitars—all refugees from the shop.

Though his career has taken some strange twists and ended up pretty far afield from established academia, Peacock doesn't feel that his time in college was ill-spent.

"I was interested in what I was taking," he said. "I didn't ever feel that it was going to lead to any job or career or anything. I just pursued my own interests."

"In terms of what I got into, it wasn't a waste at all. I got exposed to instruments, for example, and art, and culture in general. I might have gotten into it sooner, that's the only difference. But if I hadn't been into that kind of program, maybe I wouldn't even have wanted to get into this. I might have ended up somewhere else completely. It's hard to predict where you're going to end up."



Above: George Peacock sands a guitar top.
Right: guitar parts waiting to be assembled.

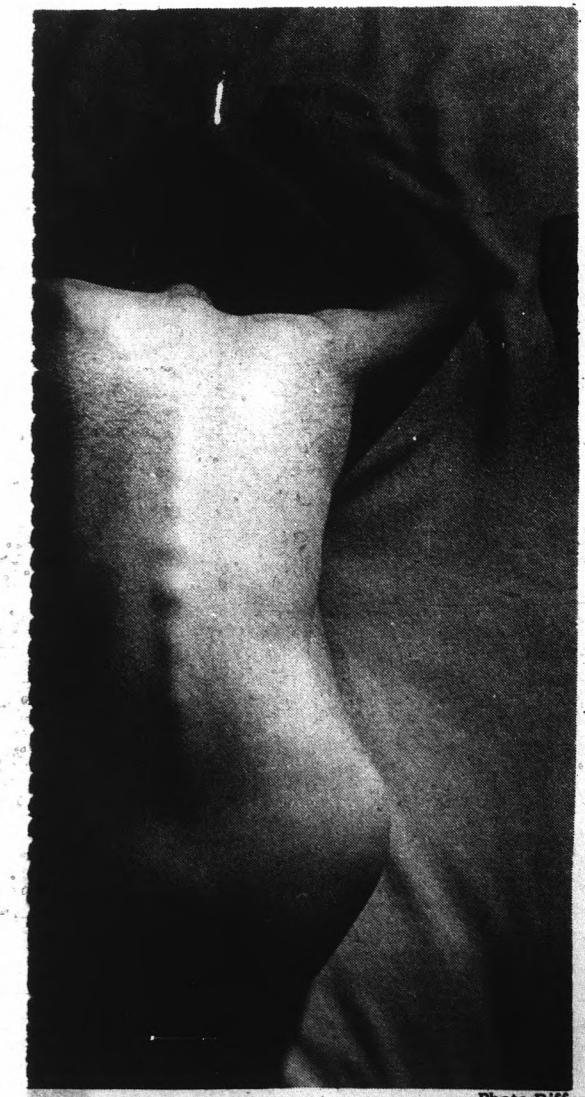
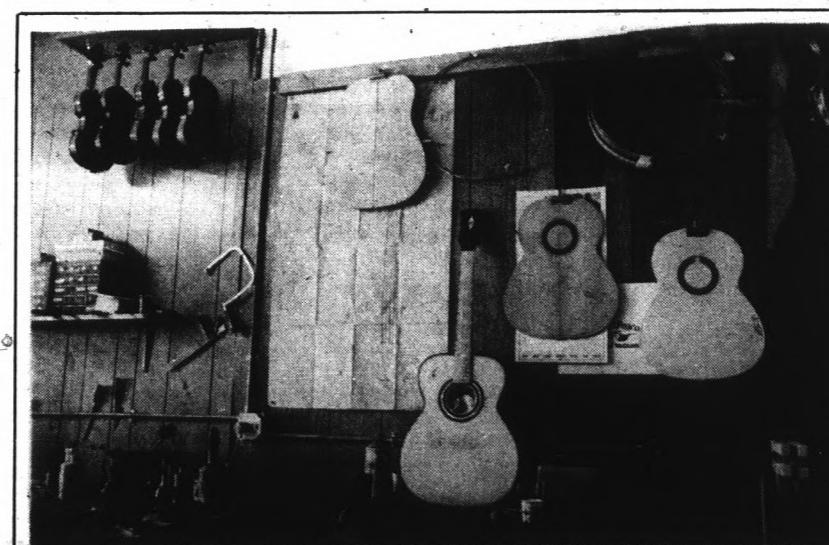


Photo-Riff

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A frosty prc

by Jim Sullivan

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The process is called "cryonic suspension."

In the Bay Area, two organizations are involved in cryonics—the Bay Area Cryonics Society of Oakland, a non-profit research and education group, and Trans Time, Inc. of Berkeley, a profit-making company which does the freezing.

"We think that virtually any affliction of man will eventually be treatable or curable," said Arthur Quaife, 33, president of Trans Time.

Interestingly, one affliction for which there is no cure is the damage to a human after freezing and thawing, but Quaife thinks that within 50 to 100 years, a body may be thawed with no ill effects.

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At this temperature decomposition which normally takes one second should now take thirty trillion years.

So actually, they just slow the body down.

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Tennies Shoes, Men's

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10hp. motor, \$125.

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282-8106 After 6pm.

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Cat—Object Kittens

Only Pedigreed Cats J

TEXT: PENNY PARKER

GRAPHICS: MARTIN JEONG

I was 17 years old when I first realized that I didn't have a chin. Five years later, through cosmetic surgery, I bought one.

My chinlessness was brought to my attention by a former boyfriend. We were involved in a heavy kissing session in my apartment at UC Davis. We came up for air and gazed longingly into each other's eyes. The lights were low; James Taylor sang sweetly on the stereo and our hearts pounded. He looked at me tenderly and murmured, "Boy, you sure have a weak chin."

The little creep was right.

After three years of smearing gob of blusher on my chin, refusing to expose my profile to a camera, tensing neck muscles when around other people, cradling chin in hand whenever possible, and repeated, unsuccessful exercises to tighten loose skin, I gave up. My chin was sinking into my neck.

This chin problem became such an obsession that I secretly thought of myself as "the chinless wonder."

As I recall, the idea of cosmetic surgery was my mother's. She had occasionally mentioned a face lift, and we joked around about going in together for her face lift and my chin job.

The serious part of my mother's suggestion was that it was a solution to my lifelong problem. And she was sensitive enough to recognize that my hang-up was very real.

At first the thought of cosmetic surgery struck me as vain, especially when my youngest sister said, "You're going to get a chin job? How gross. How dumb." She thinks you shouldn't mess with what you're born with. Her chin is just as non-existent as mine was.

My philosophy is this: My body is not a prison sentence.

According to *Doctor Make Me Beautiful!*, a book on plastic surgery, "... People visit cosmetic surgeons because they feel a deep personal need. The woman (or man) who thinks of herself as 'scarred' by an unattractive nose or other feature on the outside is often even more deeply scarred inside by her emotional reactions to the undesirable nose that marked her self-image as well as her appearance."

The \$400 is paid in advance, he said, because elective surgery is something the patient should be prepared for financially as well as mentally and physically.

A bit stunned, I thanked him and left.

The next time I saw Dr. Berner was more than a year later in the operating room of the Hoover Pavilion Hospital in Palo Alto.

The American Medical Association estimates that 30 years ago about 15,000 Americans underwent surgery to enhance their appearance. Ironically, today when the emphasis is on the natural look, more than 1 million "cosmetic" operations are performed each year.

Before buying my chin I had to acknowledge that a) my chin was a physical defect, b) I was just enough of a conformist to want to have a chin like everybody else.

I made an appointment with Dr. Robert E. Berner, plastic surgeon.

Dr. Berner, who was recommended by my sister's dermatologist, was quite an experience.

"Hello Penny darling how are you I understand that you don't like your chin tell me why," he said in one breath as he shook my hand.

I stopped before answering to observe the bundle of energy standing before me. He was a graying man, a fatherly type who would understand my problem, I thought.

I sighed and told Dr. Berner, "I have a weak chin and I hate it."

His eyes darted across my face, observing lines and structure.

"Yes your chin is a bit recessive," he said.

He ran his fingers firmly along my jaw and under my chin. He instructed me to walk across the room and face several directions. He jotted notes.

Dr. Berner described two ways to build a chin: a series of silicone injections or a silicone implant. He chose the implant for me.

"Do you have any questions?"

"How much?"

"The doctor's fee is \$400 with approximately \$200 additional for hospital care."

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A bit stunned, I thanked him and left.

The next time I saw Dr. Berner was more than a year later in the operating room of the Hoover Pavilion Hospital in Palo Alto.

During that year, Blue Cross, my mother's insurance company, added cosmetic surgery as a covered expense. She signed me up as a dependent. The added monthly premium was \$30. I remained on my mother's insurance for three months in case the claims got fouled up.

A new chin for around 90 dollars. I was ecstatic.

Surgery was scheduled for 8:30 a.m. I got up early. I wouldn't have to rush.

As I brushed my teeth, I stared into the mirror and silently said goodbye to my chin.

Dad was in the kitchen with his camera: one last picture for posterity. I turned sideways, relaxed my neck muscles and let it all hang out. It was the first time I had purposely posed for my profile.

The night before I had read and re-read the chapter on chin implants in *Doctor Make Me Beautiful!*. I understood the operation and I was going to be just fine.

The nurse on duty was pleasant and reassuring while I signed several forms.

She handed me a stack of hospital clothes and told me to undress completely and remove jewelry and nail polish.

"Nail polish?"

"In case anything goes wrong, they have to be able to check your fingernails to see if they turn blue."

I didn't feel so hot.

I dressed in the hospital attire: the cotton smock that only ties in two places in the back (I'll never understand why hospitals insist that patients expose their backsides), a bright yellow paper robe, matching shower cap and slippers. I looked like a roll of Scott towels.

The nurse handed me a little cup with three valium pills, "to calm your nerves." I stretched out on the bed and waited to feel calm.

Oh, the agony of not knowing what is to come! I stared at the ceiling and entertained gruesome thoughts of primitive operating

PHOENIX

Volume 18, Number 13

San Francisco State University

Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of April, MCMLXXVI

Ten pages



Jon Stuebbe, President Romberg's assistant, "The President is aware of the allegations and is in the process of making inquiries."

LeMond Goodloe, AS President, "I don't see that PASU did anything illegal."

Jo Ann Scott, speaker of the AS legislature, "I am opposed to all faculty members being paid with AS funds to speak on campus."

Scott Zonder, Zenger's reporter, "I was angry and disgusted...that I was not allowed into a meeting held in the Student Union."

Officials make PASU inquiry

by Mary McGrath

fee for a speaker he identified as "Oba

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core: a chin is born

It was just like a scene out of Medical Center. I was the star. I was zipping through the corridors on a gurney, rushing up to O.R. so Joe Gannon could save my chin.

The huge metal doors quickly opened and the orderly pushed me in. As he wheeled me by an open room I glanced over and saw real doctors performing real surgery. My Medical Center fantasy dissolved. I felt like throwing up.

I couldn't switch the channel. Dr. Berner didn't look anything like Joe Gannon, and my old chin wasn't so bad after all.

I burst into tears.

A smiling nurse walked over. "Don't worry," she said, "it's really nothing. I've had my eyes done once and my nose done twice." You brave soul, I thought. I stopped crying.

The patient ahead of me, a nose job, was rolled out. Dr. Berner walked over.

"Hello Penny darling you mustn't be afraid just relax and don't worry." I only hoped he operated as fast as he walked.

He asked me to sit up, and carried over a tray of plastic things. These were the silicone implants. They were half-moon shaped with pin holes stuck in them. He held several of them up to my chin and finally decided on one.

Someone wheeled me to the table to the pleasant sound of soothing music. If KABL only knew. The nurse with the eye and nose jobs prepped me.

She rubbed vaseline-like jelly on a piece of cardboard-backed foil with a long cord attached. I would never have guessed she was going to ask me to sit on it! She explained that it was a conductor for the electrical instrument the doctor would use to cauterize my blood vessels as he operated.

It felt disgusting.

Next she washed my face with an antiseptic, wrapped a towel around my head, and crossed it over my eyes. You can request to watch the surgery, but I decided that was one thrill I could do quite nicely without.

Dr. Berner began by drawing a map on my chin with a surgical blue pencil. I was terrified but under control. The next step was a lu-lu.

The shots of anesthetic kept coming and coming, until the entire area surrounding my chin had been shot up. I squirmed, I cried, I yelled, I pleaded. It was like novocaine at the dentist, only a thousand times worse. Dr. Berner cooed softly, "That's a girl, you're all right it's almost over sweetheart." When doctors say that, it never ends.

After my old chin was dead, it was scalpel time. He made the incision underneath my chin and began cutting layers of skin to get to the bone. It's a dull tearing noise. He would cut through a layer of skin, then cauterize the blood vessels with a type of soldering iron.

He gradually rolled back the layers until he arrived at the spot where the implant was to go. The plastic half-moon was inserted. Layers of skin were rolled down over it, a few quick stitches and voila!

I was wheeled back down to the out-patient room with my new and bandaged chin intact.

The first couple of nights, I had to sleep in an elevated position. I could drink, not eat. Opening my mouth even slightly was a major task. Talking was out of the question.

It hurt one hell of a lot those first few days, especially when Dr. Berner wouldn't refill my pain pill prescription because they could be habit forming. So I was an aspirin junkie.

One week later was the unveiling. He peeled off the bandages gingerly and surveyed his handiwork. He was pleased.

I looked into the mirror. My chin was yellow from the anesthetic and blue from the surgical pencil, but through the discoloration I could see a real chin.

The swelling distorted the shape into an elongated Stan Laurel-type chin. To me it was gorgeous. Dr. Berner removed the stitches and put on a smaller, flesh-colored bandage.

During the following week my neck turned a green-tinted yellow. When I called, the nurse assured me that it was quite normal, just the law of gravity draining the anesthetic and other neat things through my body.

I was told to apply hot compresses to my chin twice a day.

On the next visit the bandage was removed. I couldn't keep my hands off my chin. It was a strange sensation. During surgery the nerve endings had been burned off. I could rub my finger along my chin and not feel a thing.

It was like my chin was borrowed, not a part of my body.

Each morning, it was hard to move my jaw. It took my chin about ten minutes longer than the rest of me to wake up.

In *Doctor Make Me Beautiful*, the authors warned, "Most of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances won't even know you've had corrective surgery unless you tell them."

I have yet to have anyone walk up to me and say, "Oh, I really like your chin job." About a month after surgery, two people told me they liked my haircut (I didn't touch my hair), one person asked me if I'd lost weight over the break (no way), and another person commented on how well my makeup looked.

It is now almost four months after my surgery. There is still some swelling. My chin still feels a little foreign. The nerve endings are not all grown back. I can't lie face down with my chin resting on my hand. There is still a little stiffness.

Was it worth it?

One morning, about a month after surgery, I got up as usual, threw on my robe as usual, walked into the bathroom as usual, and looked in the mirror as usual. Between my chin and lower lip there was a crease, which is something anyone else is born with and to me wasn't usual at all.

Now I proudly show off my profile, especially when a camera is around. I never tense my neck muscles. At 22 years old I finally have a chin. It was worth it.

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD — PAGE THREE

New AS budget reveals deficit

by Anatole Burkin

The Associated Students Legislature passed next year's budget yesterday, allocating more money than their income will allow.

Most of this money is generated by the \$10 activities fee each student must pay each semester.

AS President LeMond Goodloe still has the option of making changes before he passes it but no major revisions are expected.

The AS approved a budget totalling more than \$624,000. The exact figure was not known because of some last minute changes, but it was known that a deficit of \$10,000 was expected. If the real student enrollment exceeds the projected enrollment of 22,500 next year, the budget may, however, balance out.

The AS approved \$87,350 for Instructionally Related activities. This covers such things as the school's two literary magazines, forensics and a percentage of sports programs.

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which got an additional \$1,500 after heated debate. Cecilia Guidos, speaking on La Raza's behalf, argued that the organization badly needed the money so it could continue its college student recruitment plan, something she said the administration was not successfully engaged in. La Raza's total budget now stands at \$4,100.

Marcy Levine DeGregorio, program director for EROS, made a plea to the legislature for an additional \$1,800 to fund another part-time staff position, arguing that the program would not be able to "adequately serve the needs of the students." DeGregorio charged that the legislature "always puts us last on the priority list."

Rafael Trujillo, chairperson of the finance committee, angered at the charges, finally shouted, his voice raising an octave, "That's the way (EROS service) it's going to have to be, inadequate." The EROS budget remained at \$6,405.

The Child Care Center was approved for an additional \$10,000 although some parents in the audience expressed concern that the \$99,361.30 figure (of which \$52,000 is returned through income from child care fees)

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Court date set for Romberg in Gatorville trial

by Lane Fabian

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The university has been trying to close the married students housing (known as Gatorville) since 1962 and this trial, which began last Monday (April 26) is the latest development.

Gatorville attorney Clyde Stitt has indicated that he may make a motion for dismissal, but judge Charles Egan Goff said that Stitt would have to wait until the university is finished presenting its case. SF State attorney Gordon Zane hopes that he can conclude by Friday.

Franklin Sheehan, director of campus development, said in testimony yesterday that the trustees were the owners of university land. This is a contradiction to the suit, which claimed ownership by the administration, said Stitt during the court proceedings.

Don L. Finlayson, housing director, and Jon Stuebbe, assistant to the president, have also taken the stand since the trial began. Stitt reserved the right to recall them for his defense later in the trial.

The administration is attempting to show due cause for the attempted destruction of Gatorville and building a athletic field in its place.

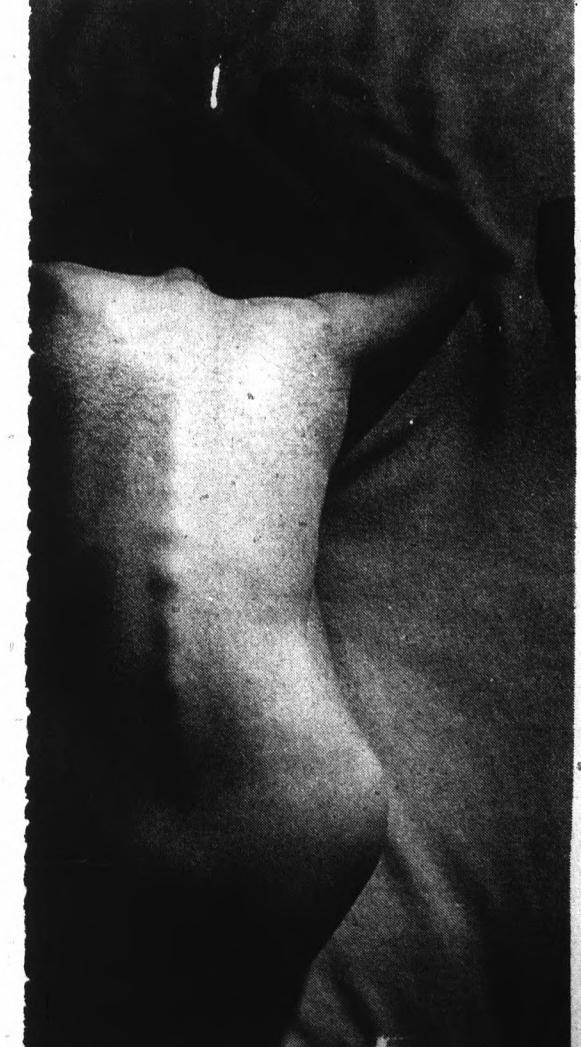


Photo-Riff

BACK WORDS

Grinding knives: a fading trade

by David Boitano

His name is Nino Dini, and you might say that he makes his living by "keeping his nose to the grindstone" five days a week.

Dini is a commercial knife sharpener—a traveling tradesman who sells his services to the butchers and chefs of the City.

One Monday morning, we found him on the corner of California and Front streets, grinding knives for the Tadich Grill.

To watch Dini at work is to take a brief excursion into the past; to a time when tradesmen travelled the City in search of an opportunity to ply their trade.

He grinds his knives in the back of a red 1956 Chevrolet truck which serves as a combination workbench and office while he is on the job.

With both hands, Dini cranks up a small gasoline engine that powers his revolving grindstone. The old motor,



spitting out exhaust from atop a small ventilation pipe, sounds like it belongs on the African Queen.

Dini presses the blade of an eight-inch carving knife against the whirling stone wheel. As he pulls it back and forth, across the surface, the friction of stone again squeals slightly.

The grindstone edge out of the metal on the surface.

After two cuts, Dini small rectangularly the newly sharpened edge.

After the comes the motor picks up the thumb at right angle to sharpen the edge.

How does he enough?

"I have been

years," he said. "I can just tell if the edge is right. I don't know. It's just one of those unexplainable deals, I guess."

Dini has over 150 customers from among the various food services in the City. His accounts include many

Dini pilots his truck up Columbus street toward his next stop.

He confines his route to the northern half of the City (North Beach, the Financial district, and the Marina) out of respect for an agreement with a man named Hoffman to "share" the



TEXT: MARILYN WATERMAN

PHOTOGRAPHY: RUSS LEE

It is mid-afternoon. The room is big and its walls are papered with bright tempera murals of plants and animals and things.

Around a dozen large tables sits a spirited bunch of men and women who are gabbing about some party going on the next night and, at the same time, doing whatever people do at art schools—they paint, sculpt, and, as it happens, discover a sense of color and design that's all their own.

In a far corner of the room on a worn couch sits a thin man who has short hair and ears that stick out like side-view mirrors. His name is Vernon. Vernon, unlike the others here, doesn't seem a bit interested in color and design. He just sits on the old couch strumming a dinged-up five string guitar—the skinny E string is missing—and humming in tune with each chord change.

Vernon is "developmentally disabled," which is how Florence Ludins-Katz puts it—others might say mentally retarded—and, in one way or another, so are the rest of the students at the Creative Growth art school at 2505 Broadway in Oakland. It is dedicated, says its director, Ludins-Katz, "to the idea that all people—no matter how severely handicapped—can gain strength, enjoyment and fulfillment through painting, sculpture and clay modeling."

"We are more interested in the person than the product," says Ludins-Katz, who first started teaching art in 1934. "This is not really an art school, and yet art will come out of it. What we are interested in is the development of personality and the chance to give these people the opportunity to express themselves creatively."

This is something most of the people here have not been encouraged to do in the past. According to the director, three-quarters of the 65 adults who attend classes at Creative Growth have been institutionalized for a large part of their lives. They have been shut off from the opportunities and experiences afforded to others because they were "developmentally disabled."

Ludins-Katz, like the rest of the staff at the school, uses the term "developmentally disabled" as a catch-all to describe those afflicted with certain kinds of disorders: autism, mental retardation, epilepsy, paraplegia, quadriplegia, Down's syndrome, neurological disease, etc.

She prefers to use such a blanket expression because many handicapped people do not readily fit the image often associated with a particular disorder.

"There is no such thing as making a clean break from society with handicapped people," says Ludins-Katz. "Some are disabled in one area and some in other areas. Everyone here is different."

Helping the disabled to express themselves

At Creative Growth, the attitude toward those who are "developmentally disabled" is avidly different than the attitude which placed many of them in institutions. Underlying it all is the idea that Creative Growth is working not with what people don't have, but with what they do have:

"You must remember," says Ludins-Katz, "these people have always been kept down. Wherever they've gone they've always been the lowest on the scale. Here we encourage self-expression."

To better understand how Creative Growth influences its students, one has only to witness James Chilton. Chilton is a stocky man who wears his hair in a crew-cut and has a self-assured manner about him. He is a student at Creative Growth whose paintings are part of an exhibit now on national tour.

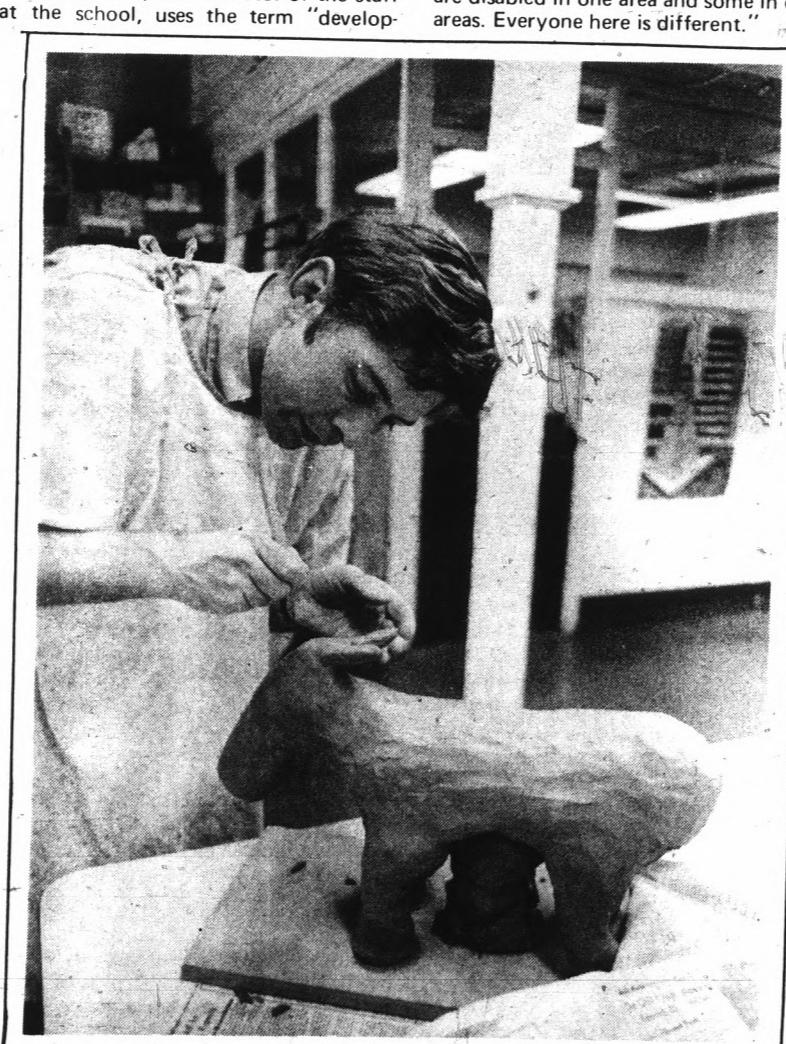
On the surface, Chilton's style is indistinguishable from the way most children draw. Yet the simplicity of his work is guided by a knowledge of that which sets something apart from the ordinary. It may be the way he arranges his subjects to get an aesthetic balance, or his use of color or some other quality, but whatever it is works remarkably well.

Chilton says he will be famous some day. "My paintings are being shown all over," which is the kind of boast any number of up-and-coming artists would pay dearly to make. Chilton has paid no small price for his success. A brochure that goes with the exhibit in which his art work appears says this:

Art student

Danny Hamilton creates a piece

of clay sculpture



Lakeside Presbyterian Church 19th and Eucalyptus, walking distance from State. Services 9am informal 11am formal 10am Young Adult Bible Study.

Honda 450 Low Miles, Clean \$700.00 or best offer. P.M. 387-9665

Kawasaki 350-3 Cafe Dunstall Kit. \$595.00/offer. Suzuki TM 125 20 hrs. old \$575.00/offer Honda TL125 Trials Ridden 4 times \$395.00/offer All perfect 697-6840

Skins For Sale: Only \$25.00 Fiberglass Skins in Good Condition Graves Competition. Call 282-8106 After 6pm. Keep Trying.

The Philosophy Students Union is sponsoring an open discussion: "Is the human will free?" Wednesday, April 21, 2pm, B-118 Student Union

Tennis Shoes, M_t Size 8 1/2 Worn T sell for \$11.00 G

For Sale 11 1/2 Ft. 10hp. motor, \$1

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